The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,540 NEW SERIES

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
L. DECCAN	3429	600	J. Orman	...22nd Dec.
— LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breese	...29th "
				1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	... 5th Jan.
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	...12th "
— SUTLEJ	4124	750	A. H. Johnson	...19th "
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	...26th "
— MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	... 2nd Feby.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	... 9th "
— ROME	5013	850	G. T. Cates	...16th "
— MALWA	2933	500	G. W. Atkinson	...23rd "
— THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	... 2nd Mar.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Danfell	... 9th "
— GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	...16th "
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	...23rd "
— PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	...30th "
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	... 6th Apr.
— POONAH	3130	450	[illegible] Chapman	...13th "
— BOKHARA	2932	500	[illegible] Weighell	...20th "
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	...27th "
— MALWA	2933	500	G. W. Atkinson	... 4th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	... 29th Dec.
				1883.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	... 12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.			To MARSEILLES.		
I Class ..	R. 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	R. 520	Including wines.
II do....	340		II do.	350	
III do....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R 80
,, ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 130
,, ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, 2,200 Tons, will sail for Genoa on or about the 18th inst.

Passage money to Marseilles.........Rs. 400.
,, ,, ,, London .... ,, 450.
,, ,, ,, Genoa.......... ,, 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 7th December, 1882. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	About
s. s. HISPANIA	3,380	500	Jas. Harris	...18th Dec.
s. s. NUBIA*	4,500	600		30th Dec.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	About
s. s. ALSATIA	2,850	800	J. D. Murray	...11th Jan.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1882. Agents.

THE BOMBAY TRADE AND FINANCE BANK

Advance money upon Real Estate and Personal Security.

Commence business, 1st January, 1883.

A. FISHER, Manager.
Tempry. offices 44, Tamarind, late Church Lane.

DEVARENNES & CO.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. DEVARENNES and Co. beg to INVITE INSPECTION of their large STOCK of FURNITURE of every description.

They are prepared to furnish Palaces, Durbar Halls, Clubs, Houses and Rooms, and to decorate the same at moderate prices, and are now in a position to produce the latest and most elegant Paris and London designs of Carriages of every description.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS entered into with Upco[illegible] Orders, and for temporarily fur[illegible]d decorating Durbar Halls, Ball and Reception[illegible]

FURN[illegible]RE SUITES sold on the Hire system, *i. e.* Monthly [illegible]ments.

Catalogue[illegible] Estimates forwarded on application.

T. DREWET, M. E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on 20th December, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st December, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th December, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, on 24th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1883.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUTS TO CRACK.

FILBERTS ... ... } Cash Re. 1
KENT COB NUTS... ... ... } per lb.
BRAZIL NUTS ... ... 8 ans. per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOVELTIES
In CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NOVELTIES
In SILVER JEWELLERY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS
PREPARED AND CURED ON
THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.
Kegs containing 4 to 5 doz. Fish ......Cash Rs. 6
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S CROP, 1882.
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
in 2 lb. Tins.
CASH EIGHT ANNAS.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSHES.
AGENTS FOR THE
PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for
PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.
Detailed Price Lists free on Application.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ;
PARIS, 1878 ;
and a Special Concession from the French Governmen for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria. "'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices,
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes......	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes......	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. HERBERT RUFUS GREAVES has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 13th November, 1882.

December 16, 1882. GREAVES, COTTON & CO.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.
ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th September, 1882, of Rs. (150) One hundred and fifty per share is DECLARED PAYABLE to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of December, 1882, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3. p. m. at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind-Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાં મુલજી જેઠાની કું॰
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th December, 1882.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER BHIMJEE LALLJEE has contracted to purchase from DORABJEE HORMUSJEE three landed properties as follows. All that piece or parcel of Government land with buildings standing thereon, situate at Loharchawl New Lane, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 210 7-9 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 1139 and new No. 6866, and by the Municipality under No. 6, under the name of Dorabjee Hormusjee, and bounded on the east by the house of Ruckmabai, on the west by the house of Bapoojee Morojee, on the north by New Lane, and on the south by the thirdly mentioned House No. 44. Secondly, all that piece or parcel of fazendaree land with the building thereon, situate without the Fort, Colebhatwady, in the sub-Registration district of Fort, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 45, under the name of Dorabjee Hormusjee, and bounded on the east by the Colebhatwady passage, on the west by the thirdly mentioned house No. 44, on the north by the house of Naron and Luximon Babajee, and on the south by the house of Gavorojee. Thirdly, all that piece or parcel of fazendaree land with the buildings standing thereon, situate without the Fort, Colebhatwady, in the sub-district of Fort, and the said premises is assessed by the Municipality under No. 44, under the name of Dorabjee Hormusjee, and the said premises as well as the premises No. 45, secondly mentioned, contain by admeasurement 410 square-yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the abovementioned property No. 45, on the west by the house of Yessoo Camblia, on the north by the firstly abovementioned property No. 6, and on the south by the house of Wittoo Ragoo Havaldar. All persons having claims against the said respective properties by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, lien, use, trust, possession or any otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the shop of Kesewjee Laljee in New Cloth Market first gully, or to the Municipal Commissioner within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated 15 Dec., 1882.

ઠાં ભીમજી લાલજી.
THUCKER BHIMJEE LALLJEE.

KEMP & Co., Limited.

NOTICE OF 2ND CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of this Company held on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, 1882, a call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per share was made upon all the members, and that the same will be payable at the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay, on the 2nd day of January next.

D. S. KEMP,
General Manager.
December 16, 1882.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in accordance with the provisions of section 75 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, at No. 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, (the Company's Laboratory premises), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th December, 1882, at 4 p.m. (local time), when the following business will be brought before the meeting :—

Report of the Directors.
Appointment of Directors.
Appointment of Auditor.

By Order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
General Manager.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1883, of all shapes and sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS of the best makers, from As. 4 to Rs. 3 each.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

DE LA RUE'S best PLAYING CARDS of various prices.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TO ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

COLLETT'S LAW of SPECIFIC RELIEF in INDIA (published price 14s.) Rs. 8-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to state that our SOLE APPOINTED AGENT in BOMBAY is Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, who is PROPRIETOR of the CHUBB'S BOX and LOCK MART, 47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort (a few paces from the *Times of India* Office.)

CHUBB & SON,
128, Queen Victoria-st., London.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.
KEMP'S DRY CADIZ,
Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 24, Pints, Rs. 13,

IS strongly recommended for invalids as a pure, unadulterated, wholesome, and delicate Wine.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.
KINLOCH'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 30, Pints, Rs. 16.

AFTER many years' experience this is prescribed by Medical Men as the best Invalids' Wine in the Market.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. VORWAERTS,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 0
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	35	4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO.'S supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

		Rs.		Rs.
EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—In a variety of new and elegant designs	From	36	to	165
CRUET FRAMES—Full sized, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 bottles... ...	From	20	to	100
BREAKFAST CRUETS—In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	From	12	to	50
MUFFINEERS—In a number of different designs	From	2-8	to	25
PICKLE FRAMES—Carrying one, two or three bottles ...	From	12	to	85
ICE PITCHERS—In a variety of elegant designs, with moveable stone China lining, invaluable for Cahmpagne Cups, &c. ...	From	35	to	65
CLARET JUGS—All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	From	16	to	112
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—Bottles of superior cut-glass	From	50	to	100
SALVERS AND WAITERS—Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns	From	16	to	70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—In Morocco Cases, handsomely engraved blades	From	30	to	175
BISCUIT BOXES—All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate ...	From	22-8	to	70
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate ...	From	12	to	35
EGG FRAMES—With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	From	27	to	60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS—With Shades complete, per pair ...	From	30	to	60
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	From	25	to	45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—Richly Chased, Engraved or Plain, in Pearl or Plain Handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	From	30	to	165
OVAL SIDE DISHES—Of the Beaded, Socroll and other Paterns. each pair forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	From	250	to	425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—With Drainers ... each	From	50	to	112
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	From	50	to	120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—Cases containing 2, 4 or 6 each in a variety of beautiful patterns	From	13-8	to	70
ICE PAILS—All Electro-plate and Glass neatly mounted in Electro-plate	From	16	to	56
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.	From	30	to	60
SODA-WATER AND PEG STANDS	From	50	to	150
STANDS TO HOLD SODA-WATER BOTTLES, &c. ...	From	12-8	to	30
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin	From	45	to	300
BUTTER DISHES—All Electro-plate and Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From	12-8	to	36
SARDINE BOXES—All Electro-plate or Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From	20	to	30
TOAST RACKS—In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes ..	From	8	to	20
EGG BOILERS—Various designs to cook 4 Eggs at a time ..	From	30	to	40
NAPKIN RINGS—Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases ..	From	6-12	to	40
SALAD SERVERS IN MOROCCO LEATHER CASES ...	From	20	to	30
CRUMB SCOOPS	From	13-8	to	26
SOY FRAMES TO HOLD 3 AND 4 BOTTLES	From	12-8	to	14
SAUCE FRAMES AND BASKETS	From	20	to	40
TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES	From	72	to	110
LIQUEUR FRAMES	From	72	to	100
LUNCHEON TRAYS, with two Cut-glass Decanters, 4 Wine Glasses and Electro-plated Biscuit Box and Stand... ...	From	130	to	165
BRANDY and SODA FRAMES	From	50	to	75.
BOTTLE HOLDERS, for Champagne or Claret	From	9-8	to	24
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS, Set of two Tumblers, with Reversible Sherry and Champagne Glasses	From	18	to	40
COCKTAIL SHAKERS	From	18	to	36
BEER MUGS, CUPS, &c.	From	10	to	40
GOLF PRIZES	From	25	to	100
CAKE BASKETS	From	40	to	60
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES	From	12-8	to	30
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	From	36	to	45
ICE JELLY, AND CUSTARD FRAMES	From	40	to	50
NUT CRACKERS	From	3-8	to	7
CALL BELLS	From	4-8	to	10
INKSTANDS	From	18	to	60
CIGAR LAMPS	From	7	to	27
AGH DANS	From	30	to	40
CIGARETE CASES	From	14	to	20
CHILDREN'S CHRISTENING PRESENTS, Mugs and Cups, Knife, Fork and Spoon, and Bowl and Spoon, &c. ...	From	14	to	40

DOULTON, WORCESTER AND MAJOLICA WARE.

		Rs.		Rs.
SALAD BOWLS, with Salad Spoons and Forks	From	36	to	50
CARLTON CRUETS	From	15	to	25
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS	From	16	to	25
BUTTER POTS	From	16	to	25
ICE PAILS	From	16	to	20
BEAKERS	From	12-8	to	14
BISCUIT BOXES	From	25	to	35
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	From	36	to	45
EGG FRAMES	From	18	to	27

BRITISH OAK WARE.

		Rs.		Rs.
SALAD BOWLS AND SPOONS AND FORKS	From	50	to	68
CLARET CUP JUG		45		
BEAKERS	From	20	to	25
TANKARDS for BEER	From	21	to	28
MANX LOVING CUPS	From	50	to	60
SODA AND BRANDY FRAMES	From	63	to	70
TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES	From	72	to	100
BUTTER POTS	From	16	to	22
CRUET FRAMES	From	16	to	50
SALT CELLARS, Sets of 2, 4, or 6, with Spoons, in Morocco Leather Cases	From	13-8	to	36
SINGLE SALT CELLARS ... ... each	From	3	to	4
TEA CADDIES	From	45	to	50
BISCUIT BOXES	From	20	to	30
TEA TRAYS	From	40	to	50
MUSTARD POTS ... ... each	From	7	to	10
PEPPER CASTORS	From	5	to	7
TOAST RACKS	From	14	to	20
COMBINED TOAST-RACK AND EGG FRAME		27		
PICKLE FRAMES	From	31-8	to	40
EGG FRAMES, for 4 or 6 Cups	From	30	to	50
NAPKIN RINGS, Sets of 2, 4, or 6, in Morocco Leather Cases ..	From	10-8	to	27

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FIRST CLASS OUTFITTING.

POOLE AND LORD,
318, *OXFORD-STREET,*
LONDON.

THOMAS LORD,
(Late Jowett),
48, *CONDUIT-STREET,*
LONDON.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Superior Fit and Finish.
DRESS SUITS.
VISITING SUITS.
TRAVELLING SUITS.
Immense variety of New Material

Gentlemen leaving for the Holidays should place their orders at once to prevent disappointment.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,

of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEY-LESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... ,, 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... ,, 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East-street,
POONA.

43, Rampart-row,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERECE.

NOTICE.—A FRESH BALLOT for the ELECTION of DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE for the year 1883, will take place on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 18th and 19th instant.

By order of the Committee.
D. WATSON, Acting Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce 16th December, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES are adapted to every class of sewing, and are unequalled for simplicity of mechanism, beauty of stitch, and durability of work they execute. For cash or on monthly payments. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

GOLF.—MADRAS SILVER CHALLENGE MEDAL will be PLAYED for on the mornings of 19th and 20th instant.

WANTED, a Bay or Chesnut Arab, 14·2 hands, suitable for an Artillery Charger. Apply to MESS SECRETARY, R. A. Mess, Ahmedabad.

OVERLAND Hams and every description of oilmanstores just received, per "Thames." A good stock for 'Xmas supplies. At the Provision Cash Stores, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

IMMENSE attraction and great display of all sorts of CHRISTMAS GOODS at the Provision Cash stores, Forbes-street, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

TOYS & CHRISTMAS CARDS selling off cheap to clear stock. Apply Provision Cash Stores, Fort and market.—W. J. ESSAI.

THE City of London Cosaques, Children's Prize Packets and Confectionery and Chocolate Sweets of an extensive assortment. Cash stores, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, a fine C. Spring BROUGHAM, in good condition. Price, Rs. 1,200. Apply to Mr. CHARLES LUMLEY, Mazagon Castle.

PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—CHRISTMAS QUADRILLE PARTY will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd, at 8 p. m. Terms as usual.

FOR SALE, set of STAFF SADDLERY, in good order, little used. Price, Rs. 80. Apply to P. GRANT and SON, 31, Medows-street, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete : No. 6, Rs. 80 ; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, "BRILLIANT," a Chesnut c.-b. Pony, height 13·1, rising 7, is sound, quiet, and very fast ; can jump and trot well ; is up to 12 stone. Price, Rs. 125. Apply to "J. B. J.", Surat.

FOR SALE, four couple of GREYHOUNDS, fast and keen, entered to jackal, fox, and hare, have been in regular work up to date. For pedigree, &c. Apply to "J. B. J." Surat.

A LARGE depôt, of WATCHES, CLOCKS, & MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties for WHOLESALE and RETAIL trade at P. RATANJI, No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPLENDID ENGLISH COW in milk with Calf for SALE, THIS DAY, at Mr. SAUNDER'S sale, Doongersey-road, Malabar-hill.

THE AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. D. SAUNDER'S Household Furniture, Harmonium, Horses, Carriages, &c., will take place TO-DAY, at Doongersey-road, Malabar-hill.

FOR SALE, New Jubbulpore Hill TENT, 12 feet square, never unpacked with Jubbulpore second-hand Bath-room to fit. Apply Colonel GREIG, R.E., Chalisgaum, Khandesh.

A COMFORTABLE family BUNGALOW now available at HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

PEARSE'S ELEGANT CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on sale. Come and see them. —APOLLO-STREET.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, Mr. A. W. Lyon's CARRIAGES and HORSES still remaining unsold. Full particulars in *Times* and *Gazette* of 12th instant.

NOVELTIES in Musical Boxes, Fans, Albums, Money Purses, Toys and Sweets.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

COME and VISIT
BARTON & CO.'S
'XMAS SHOW-ROOM.

COME and VISIT
BARTON & CO.'S
'XMAS GRAND SHOW.

COME and VISIT
BARTON & CO.'S
'XMAS GOODS OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

BARTON and Co. will keep their SHOW-ROOM OPEN EVERY DAY till 7-45. p.m., Bombay time. Children accompanying with their parents will be PRESENTED with a packet of BON BONS.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

THE POSITIVE LIFE OFFICE RETURNS show a rapid progress in NEW BUSINESS, there being 168 Policies issued up to 30th September last, assuring Rs. 9,43,200.

FOR SALE, a second-hand English-built Barouche by "Shanks," London, in very good order, the property of a gentleman who has no further use for it. To be seen at C. Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had for Mahableshwar, Sattara, &c., &c., at very moderate rates from PHEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Proprietor of stage carriages, Main-street, Poona.

FOR SALE, at the WESTERN INDIA WOOL CLEANING FACTORY, Doorgadavee Street, Duncan Road, one 10-H. P. nominal Steam Engine and Boiler, and 4 Ernst Reuss Co.'s Patent Twine-making Machines, complete, with one Sizing Machine.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, and MINCE Meat, Raisins, Currants, and Peel, Bon Bons, Fancy Boxes, Sweets, Turkish delight—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)
WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.
GENERAL PRICE LIST IN THE PRESS.
SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest extractors in Norway. His factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
Per 1 Galon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

GLOBES, Terrestrial & Celestial 6 inch to 18 in h
FIELD GLASSES to Rs. 180.
TELESCOPES, Field and Target.
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
POCKE ANEROID BAROMETERS.
UNIVERSAL POCKET SUN DIALS.
COMPASSES, Pocket, Magnetic, and Prismatic.
THERMOMETERS.
RAIN GUAGES.
DRAWING MATERIALS.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR BOXES.
SKETCH BOOKS & BLOCKS.
SKETCHING EASELS.
ETCHING MATERIALS COMPLETE.
DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBBS DESPATCH, CASH, & DEED BOXES.
STATIONERY CABINETS.
WRITING CASES.
PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, & CARD CASES.
SPORTING AND POCKET KNIVES.
MAGIC LANTERNS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES AND CASES.
FRITHS INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
WATERBURY AMERICAN CLOCKS.
GENTLEMENS CARPENTERS TOOLCHESTS Rs. 25, Rs. 32, Rs. 40.
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.
COLORED PHOTOGRAPH.
WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS
OIL-PAINTINGS.
STATIONERY of all kinds.
COPYING-INK-PENCILS.
MANIFOLD WRITERS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER-BOOKS, BIBLES.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES selling half price.
CIGAR CASES selling half price.
SUTTONS SEEDS selling half price.
GOLD PENS.
STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.
SILVER PENCIL CASES.
IVORY PEN and PENCIL CASES.
LETTER SCALES.
INKSTANDS.
COPYING, EMBOSSING, & EYELET PRESSES
BALL PROGRAMMES, MEMOS., &c.
PLAYING-CARDS, ordinary pattern.
AMERICAN SQUEEZER, PLAYING-CARDS.
WHIST MARKERS.
CHESS & BACKGAMMON.
BEZIQUE BOXES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
BILLIARD & POOL BALLS.
GRAPHOSCOPES.
DRESSING-BAGS & CASES.
JEWEL CASES.
WORK BASKETS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
Telephone Number 58.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 16.

A RECOVERY in the value of Bar Silver from 50¼d. to 50⅜d. has induced an improvement of ½ per cent. in Rupee Paper, both 4 and 4½ per cent. With this exception, however, Reuter's usual quotations for stocks and shares exhibit no change.

Seeds and Wheat are reported as unaltered. Metals still tend downwards, Wallaroo being £1 and Braziers £2 per ton lower. Yellow metal is also ⅛d. per lb. down.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue very flat, and Cotton, partly owing to this, and partly to the heavy receipts at the American ports, remains quiet. In Liverpool yesterday the sales were 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but arrivals 1-32d. lower. In London there is a decline of ⅛d. quoted in Good Fair Coconada, and 1-16d. in Good Fair Tinnevelly. In New York yesterday the only change was a decline of 1 point in futures.

We give below our usual weekly comparison of the statistics. The Liverpool stock has gained 22,000 bales during the week, and the total visible supply by 140,000 bales. The latter large increase is due, of course, to the American receipts, which this week have been comparatively heavy; so much so that a continuance of anything like the same range of prices for another week or two would probably bring estimates of 7 millions or over into general favour; and that in other words simply means lower prices.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Week's receipts	250,000	235,000	239,000
" Exports to U. K.	122,000	89,000	92,000
" " to Continent	80,000	47,000	70,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,927,000	2,718,000	3,007,400
" Exports to U.K. "	1,041,000	804,700	1,067,600
" " to Cont. "	703,000	517,100	623,700
" Stock in the ports	843,000	1,077,000	923,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Total supply of all kinds	2,730,000	2,792,630	2,564,500
Do. do. Surats	451,000	297,490	212,630

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	537,000	487,120	426,960
" London	72,000	37,780	38,680
American Afloat	320,000	194,000	323,000
East Indian "	47,000	50,000	17,000
	976,000	768,900	805,640
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	6 9-16d.	6 13-16d.
Do. Fair Dhollera	4d.	4½d.	5¼d.
Difference	1 15-16d.	1 15-16d.	1 11-16d.

EXCHANGE.—The advance in Bar Silver caused the market for sterling this morning to open with a distinctly firm appearance. A fair extent of mercantile paper has come out for sale, and a further rise of 1-32d. to 1-16d. has been established in the course of the day. Notwithstanding this firmness, however, we fail to perceive any real strength in the market. The improvement in Silver is attributed to a demand having set in for the Continent but we have little faith in this, and are more inclined to think the rally, such as it is, really had its origin on this side. However that may be, there seems to be no doubt that large supplies of Silver are being pushed forward from Mexico, and if we add to that the fact that Government have to draw about 70 lakhs a week for the remainder of the financial year, there is good reason for being slow to believe in the value of the rupee. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¼ to 5-32d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 11-32d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	2·04	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has received a decided access of strength from the rise in Silver and consequent improvement in Rupee Paper at home. Quite an active business has been done, and for large amounts we now quote Fours at Rs. 99⅞, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 105⅜.

SHARES are very steady. Banks are unchanged. In Press Companies the only changes are an advance of Rs. 15 in Akbar, and a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady, with in many cases a recovery of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON has been practically unaltered in value to-day, but the tone of the market has been quiet, with rather more sellers.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull and tending easier all round.

FREIGHTS are steady, without actual change. An Inch Line steamer is said to have been fixed at home at 36s. 3d. for April.

PIECE-GOODS remain as dull as ever, with prices tending downwards.

COALS show continued firmness owing to the absence of sellers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M.'s GUN BOAT ECLIPSE, Captain Garforth, sailed on the 15th instant for Trincomalee.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed on the 16th inst. for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Principia, 1,789 tons, Captain Kermish, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta (4th Dec.), with a general cargo and a passenger.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 1,354 tons, Captain G. Nelson, sailed on the 16th inst. for London, with a general cargo and Mr. Atkinson, as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain A. Megenis, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Cogland, Lieut. C. D. Cotbull, Mr. W. Chalk, Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee, and 69 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamer Lombardy, 1,507 tons Captain W. E. Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with a china mail general cargo and the following passengers:—From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr. Allah Alley and servant. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr. E. Currimbhoy and servant, and Major Dalrymple. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. Thompson. From Melbourne to London.—Two Masters Hewett. From Sydney to Calcutta.—Mr. A. W. Brown.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
16	Principia (s)	Kermish	Calcutta, Dec. 4.
	H. M.'s Jumna (s)	Singleton	Portsmouth, Nov. 18
17	I. G. May Frere (s)	Jones	Jenjara.
	Tourmaline (s)	Boyle	Aden, Dec. 6.
	Lombardy (s)	Breeze	Shanghai, Nov. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
15	H. M. S. Eclips (s)	Garforth	Trincomalee.
16	Thames (s)	Anderson	China, &c.
	Swordsman (s)	Balke	Zanzibar.
	Clan Gordon (s)	Nelson	London.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
17	Java (s)	Megenis	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c.
Steamer Kairos, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Brig Narlayathachi, to Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—6 casks paints of sorts, Abdoolcadur Abdool Hoosein; 49 cases medicines other sorts, Treacher and Co; 61 packages clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Inchulva (s)—34 boxes tin plates, Esmailjee Ebramjee.
Australia (s)—10 cases plate glass, Khimjee Oodhowjee.
Hispania (s)—2 casks lamps, Essoofally Sullamanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thames (s)—75 drums linseed linseed oil and 12 packages, paints of sorts, Lewis Berger and Co; 15 cases bacon, D. D. Shah; 100 boxes candles, Goolamally Jewanjee; 94 packages oilmanstores, Cassum Soomar; 11 cases oilmanstores, Assabhoy Moola Abdoolally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton (s)—50 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FORM ANTWERP.

Rome (s)—100 cases slate pencils, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—610 cwts myrabolams, Jewandass Madhowdass; 516½ cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 750 cwts myrabolams, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 28 cwts old iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co; 560 cwts bones, L. Singer and Co; 50 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 50 bales wool, Keeka Khooshal; 50 bales wool, Pirjee Khan Mahomed; 22 bales cotton waste, Taluckchund and Shapoorjee; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 49 bales cotton, Mooljee Velljee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 85 bales cotton, Bhanjee Jewraj; 200 bales cotton, Dewamull Sachanun; 78 bales cotton, Runchordass Lalljee; 141 bales cotton, Veneechund Joytadass; 120 bales cotton dropping, T. Jewraj; 166½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jettanee; 360 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayall; 28 bales wool, Poonumchund Agurchund; 50 bales wool, Merally Canjee; 38 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee; 3 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 108 bales twist waste, Khulfanbhoy Damany; 50 bales cotton, Bhanjee Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Gordon (s)—110 cwts cloves, Dewraj Peerbhoy.
Deccan (s)—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Fraser (s)—568 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Clan Fraser (s)—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lancaster (s)—4,821 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,550 cwts rapeseed, L. Singer and Co; 2,800 cwts poppy-seed and 4,795 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Bedford (s)—6,000 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts poppy-seed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Red Sea (s)—151 cwts coir yarn, Jeewandas Vulubdas 2,000 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Deccan (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Red Sea (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Caffila (s)—1,500 cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 3,501 cwts wheat rapeseed, F. Sauquet and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 4 bales hides, Joosub Mahomed.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s)—145 bales twist, the N. S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—72 cwts sharkfins, Rehemoobhoy Hubibbhoy; 19 bales cotton, Shewshunker Gopiram; 58 bales cotton, Tickaram Sitaram; 118¾ cwts olibanum, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 154 bales twist and 6 bales China cloth, Framjee Rustomjee Papa; 60 bales twist, the A. B. S. and M. Co; 34¾ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomed Nuthoo; 37 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Vusserbhoy Thavur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 16.

Justice, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 15.

Halley, Major, R. A., on leave, to Bangalore.

DECEMBER 16.

Mason, Lieut., Madras L. I., on leave, to Kamptee.

DECEMBER 17.

Mercer, Lieut., R. A., to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 18.

C. Company will commence class firing this day, Monday, the 18th inst. Members of B. and E. Companies are requested to complete their class firing with C. Company.

A. Company will parade for position drill every day at the Oval near the Bandstand until further orders. Morning 6-30. a. m. and 5. p. m. Members going to Coorla for class firing who are at the Boribunder station at 5-20. a. m. and at Byculla at 5-30 a. m. will have their fares paid to Coorla and back, those coming after will have to pay their own fare.

The Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters this day, Monday, the 18th inst. at 5 p.m. (Bombay time) all members are requested to attend.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, 15th December.

The C.-in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

3rd Regt. Light Cavy.—Major J. F. Willoughby, 2nd Squad. Comdr., to be 2nd in command, vice Col. Currie, retired.

Major. M. W. Stevens, 3rd Squad. Comdr. (Offg. 2nd in Command) to be 2nd Squadn. Comdr., vice Major Willoughby.

Capt M. Mayne, Squad. Officer (Comdt. Governor's Body Guard) to be 3rd Squad. Comdr., vice Major Stevens.

Capt. H. C. Hogg, Offg. 2nd Squad. Comdr. to be 3rd Squad Comdr., vice Capt. Mayn, seconded for service on their Staff.

Poona Horse.—Lieut A. W. Forbes, S. C., Wing Officer and Offg. Adjt. 14th Regt. N. I. to be Squad.-Officer, vice Capt. Anderson appointed 3rd Squad. Comdr.

4th Regt. N. I.—Surgn. C. B. Maitland, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgn. Monks, temporarily employed in the Civil Dept.

7th Regt. N. I.—Surgn. Macgregor, M. D., to the medical charge, vice Surgn Major Batty, appointed Civil Surgn. at Ahmednagar.

20th Regt. N. I.—Capt. R. L. Price, S. C., to officiate as Wing Comdr. during the absence of Major Iredell, on furlough, or until further orders.

24th Regt.—Lieut. W. F. Cahusac, S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer and Adjt., with effect from the 11th Nov. 1882.

[This cancels so much of G. O. C. No. 534 of 1882, as relates to this Officer.]

25th Regt. N. L. I.—Lieut. W. B. Pier, S. C., Offg. Wing Officer to be Wing Officer and Qr.mr.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of Secy. of the State for India on the 10th Dec. 1882:—

Lieut.-Col. A. T. Mander, R. (late Bombay) E.
Major T. D. Mander, General List Infy., (Wing Comdr. 13th N. I.)

NOTICE.

HIRDA (Myrabolans) collected in the Satara Ghat Talukas during the present season, will be SOLD by AUCTION at Helwak Taluka, Patan, on 8th January, 1883. For further information apply to the undersigned.

H. MAINWARING,
District Forest Officer, Satara.
Camp Mula, Taluka Patan, 9th December, 1882.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for levelling and raising a plot of ground at Waree-bunder for forming a storeyard for the Telegraph Department at Bombay.

Plans and specification can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed, to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before 21st December, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 18th December, 1882.

NOTICE TO NATIVE ENGINEERS.

APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 10th January, 1883, for the appointment of NATIVE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER to the Poona Cantonment Committee.

The applicant must be a native; must be a thoroughly trained Engineer, possessing practical experience of building in all its branches; must have a good knowledge of designing, and be a competent accountant and office man. Testimonials to accompany application. Salary, Rs. 300 a month.

A. H. PLUNKETT.
Poona, Dec. 16, 1882.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACAULAY—December 17, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. W. M. Macaulay, of a son.

DEATHS.

LILLY—December 16, at the European General Hospital, Frederick Charles, Loco. Foreman, B. B. & C. I. R., Bulsar. (English papers please copy.)

VICCAJEE—December 16, Viccajee Roodibai, the relict of Viccajee Meherjee Tarraphoorker, aged 100 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—December 12, at Howrah, the wife of George Alexander, of a daughter.

CROMBIE—December 14, at Madras, the wife of D. A. J. Crombie, of a daughter.

SMITH—December 10, at Tranquebar, the wife of Surgeon F. Clarence Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LANG—HARDING—December 13, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, Surgeon Major James Anderson Lang, M. B., to Mary Agnes, daughter of G. Palmer Harding, of Paris.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SEVERAL communications have been obliged to be held over.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1882.

WE are glad to find that the Government of Sir James Fergusson has taken up the subject of leper asylums. It is scarcely to the credit of the Bombay Government that a matter of so much importance should have remained officially ignored till now. Some five or six years ago the question was agitated in Bombay, and some progress was made by private initiative in the direction needed. Had the local Government then manifested an interest in the movement, or rather had it refrained from throwing a wet blanket over it, there is no doubt that a leper asylum would then have been established in the neighbourhood of this city. Subscriptions to a considerable amount were actually promised, and more could undoubtedly have been procured, had it not been for the unaccountable attitude of indifference maintained by the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse. It is a fact which may be borne in mind for practical purposes now, that at the period to which we refer the Municipality allocated for the projected asylum a portion of the sum of money which His Royal Highness presented on his departure for the benefit of the poor of the city. This donation, augmented by interest, ought now to be available. And we may be permitted to hope that some at least of the donations promised by private benevolence will also aid in the work. Poor Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, who put his name down for a considerable sum, and actually consulted the Government as to its views with regard to his endowment of the whole institution as a memorial of the Prince of Wales's visit,—a suggestion which was unfortunately pooh-poohed,—is now no more; but other men of great wealth and wide sympathies are still amongst us, and to their enlightened liberality an appeal, we are sure, will not be made in vain. His Excellency the Governor gives every encouragement to those who desire to aid in the good work. In the fourth paragraph of the Resolution just issued, the participation of Government in the expense necessary for dealing with the evil which it is so desirable to diminish is promised in terms which indicate the sincere interest taken by His Excellency in the subject: "His Excellency the Governor-in-Council fully recognizes the desirability of establishing leper asylums in this Presidency, especially in the city of Bombay itself, for the segregation and care of the numerous sufferers. But it is evident that provision cannot be made for all the lepers in the Presidency except at a very great cost—so great that, however much His Excellency the Governor-in-Council may wish to alleviate the sufferings of lepers, he cannot undertake to meet the whole of the expenditure with due regard to other claims on the public revenues. The alleviation of the common sufferings of humanity is, however, a work in which the State and the public may alike participate; indeed, what the State cannot with its limited means and the large calls upon its resources for the effective maintenance of the administration undertake to do in this direction may well be performed by benevolent persons possessing large means. With this view His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the leper returns now before Government for the Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions of this Presidency and the province of Sind should be published with this Resolution in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, in the hope that they will attract the attention of wealthy philanthropists both in this Presidency and elsewhere. In the words of Dr. Carter, leper asylums would rank amongst the fittest of charities; and if sufficiently large donations for their foundation and maintenance are offered or subscribed by the benevolent, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will have great pleasure in granting such further aid from the public revenues as the finances will admit."

During the past three years Government has been collecting information relative to the numbers and distribution of victims of leprosy throughout the Presidency. The statistics show that there are 9,483 persons afflicted with black or true leprosy in the Presidency, exclusive of Bombay, this city being strangely enough omitted from the returns. The distribution of the disease seems to be quite arbitrary, following no apparent law. In Sind there are only 25 cases. In the Northern Division there are 1,900, in the Central 6,768; and in the Southern there are 790, exclusive of Rutnagherry, where the wealthy Bombay mill-owner, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, has established a Leper Asylum. Khandeish is the district where the disease is most prevalent, the number of cases being 2,186. In Poona, which comes next, there are 1,244 cases. In Sattara the cases are 1,226, while in Kanara there are only 28. The theory that leprosy is caused by a diet of bad fish is not sustained by the distribution of cases, although the coast districts of Thana and Colaba are badly affected, for the disease is common in the Deccan and other inland territory. The fact that a number of persons equal to the population of a good-sized town are affected with this loathsome disease gives but a faint idea of the amount of human misery it occasions, and for the alleviation of which no systematic efforts have as yet been made. These ten thousand lepers have been for the most part cast out by their families and their friends, and are regarded with aversion and fear by the community at large. Dr. Vandyke Carter, to whose intelligent labours for the mitigation of this form of human suffering we owe so much, gives a striking instance which came under his own observation of the sudden and irretrievable ruin which overtakes a man when the taint of leprosy is detected in him. "The outcast lepers," he says in one of his contributions on this subject, "the outcast lepers, a too numerous band of sufferers, who, as is well-known, are not only not cared for, but are often ruthlessly driven out of the community, being expelled from their homes, shunned by all, and left to subsist as best they may. Men, women, and children are thus compelled to drag on a miserable life; they are either thrust apart and obliged to lodge in a wretched hovel at a distance from any habitation, or they necessarily become wanderers, mendicants, and refugees wherever shelter may be found. That this picture is not overdrawn many of my readers must be aware, and as an illustration of the facts, I may briefly narrate the experience told by a leperman whom I very lately saw. He was the servant of a Brahmin landholder in the Concan, and while present at a marriage festival was noticed to have some thickening of the ears and face: thereupon the people insisted on his leaving the village, his wife and child left him, and he took refuge in a reed-hut once belonging to some wandering tribe of Katodies: at morn and even he ventured near the outlying dwellings to beg for a little food, he ate such fruit as was procurable, and possessing as his all the sum of 8 annas, he expended that in buying from the young cowherds about fragments of their meals; finally, he left the locality and reached Bombay. Contrary to what is usual, this man is in fair bodily condition and able to work, but no one would employ him, though in a suitable establishment for lepers his services would be valuable." The ruthless cruelty thus shown to the sufferers has its origin doubtless in the instinct of self-preservation, and it may be productive of some degree of safety for the community at large. But surely the humanity of the age ought to be able to ensure, in a form more effective than is now possible, the necessary segregation of lepers, without aggravating their sufferings from the fell disease by driving them forth from all human habitations to die of hunger or despair.

Of course, a certain proportion of the lepers cast out from home and kindred in the Mofussil find their way to Bombay. There is no special provision for them in this city, if we except the incurable ward attached to the Sir J. J. Hospital which was endowed by the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangier. In that ward some sixteen poor wretches, in the last stage of this disease, await the deliverance of death. In the Dhurmsala of the District Benevolent Society in Byculla, one of the most densely populated districts in Bombay, between one and two hundred men, women, and children, in every stage of this horrible malady, find a refuge from the streets. They are supplied with a ration of rice and a little wood to cook it, but no other provision is made for them. They live in little closets, untended by doctor or visitor, and during the day their only recreation is to walk about amongst the healthy population in the neighbouring streets and beg surreptitiously for alms. Now, it is a disputed point whether leprosy be contagious or not. We are aware that in the opinion of many eminent medical authorities it is not contagious. Still it is unquestionable that in all ages it has been popularly believed to be contagious, and by some means or another it spreads. The Crusaders introduced it into Europe, and it spread everywhere. It became common in England. The lazar house became an institution throughout Europe. The disease was stamped out by the enforced segregation of the victims, utterly regardless of any consideration of humanity in respect to them. The disease still lingers in Norway, and there the system of segregation is relied upon for its extirpation. But in that country every care is taken to assuage the moral and physical sufferings of the unhappy lepers, who are provided with the best available attendance and suitable lodging and good food. The object which Dr. Vandyke Carter has in view, while actively interesting himself on behalf of the neglected lepers of Western India, is to introduce a modification of the Norwegian system into this Presidency. Now that His Excellency-in-Council has given official sanction to the proposal to erect Leper Asylums, and has promised to co-operate with the efforts of private benevolence for that object, we may hope that something will be done to relieve us from the reproach of indifference in this matter.

MOST people will learn with surprise that the Earl of Kimberley has been "sworn in" as Secretary of State for India. There is something so remarkable in this Ministerial evolution that one is impelled to believe that the arrangement has been arrived at somewhat suddenly. There was a reasonable excuse to be made for transferring the Marquis of Hartington to the War Office, but the removal of Lord Kimberley from the control of Colonies to the India Office is apparently so gratuitous that we must look for an explanation of the proceeding among those undercurrents of the political world which are, at all times, liable to upset the most careful calculations. That Lord Derby should be made Secretary for the Colonies would not be surprising, if a vacancy occurred in that department. He has no special qualifications for that post, it is true, and although he received an offer of it from Lord Palmerston more than twenty years ago, he has never since exhibited any partiality for the study of colonial questions. Still, if no other berth was available, there is no reason why Lord Derby should not be appointed. We are quite at a loss, however, to perceive any advantage to be gained by removing Lord Kimberley to the India Office in order to make room for him. Lord Kimberley was never any strength to the Ministry. His re-appointment to the Colonial Office in 1880 astonished Mr. Gladstone's Radical followers, and it was generally attributed to the personal difficulties encountered in effecting the Ministerial combination. It was supposed that he would be got rid of somehow, and, except as a preliminary to this "happy despatch," we cannot conceive why a common-place Under-Secretary and average diplomatist should be placed at the head of the India Office. But the arrangement suggests so strongly the idea of a mere temporary shuffling of the cards that we will not treat Lord Kimberley's appointment quite seriously. The final result of the reconstruction is the accession to the Cabinet of a Whig nobleman who, a few years ago, was a Conservative. But, as everybody knows, though Lord Derby's adhesion was desirable, it was quite as important to strengthen the Radical element in the Cabinet. The accession of Sir Charles Dilke or Mr. Fawcett was equally urgent, more especially after the retirement of Mr. Bright, and, whether the changes have been completed for the present or no, the elevation of another Radical cannot be long deferred. As we have before stated, Sir Charles Dilke cannot be dispensed with at the Foreign Office just yet, and we think it will be found that the present re-arrangement of offices is only intended to last till a more permanent reconstruction can be undertaken. No one, however well-informed, can pretend to foretell the exact nature and extent of impending Ministerial changes. Judging, however, by the usual indications of coming events, there are two arrangements which seem more probable than any others. Assuming in either case that Lord Kimberley will be provided for somewhere—as Lord Privy Seal, for example, an office which he held before, and which being now vacant he can have again, unless the Duke of Argyll agrees to return to the fold—it is possible that Sir Charles Dilke might go to the Colonial Office, and Lord Derby to that of India. Sir Charles has studied the Colonies and their affairs, as his book "Greater Britain" proves. He would, no doubt, make a very acceptable Colonial Secretary. The alternative arrangement has been in part foreshadowed by a London correspondent. It is that Sir Charles Dilke should become First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Northbrook Secretary of State for India. By sending Sir Charles to the Admiralty, Mr. Gladstone would re-enact the rule, which he broke in the case of the present First Lord, that "the heads of the two great spending departments should be in the House of Commons." Lord Northbrook is well known to covet the Secretaryship for India, and, as we remarked a few days ago, he has been the actual administrator of that office since 1880. The "burning questions" of the General Election having been disposed of, the objections to his appointment two-and-a-half years ago do not operate now. Of the two arrangements, the latter seems the more probable, but neither one nor the other is more than a probability at the best.

THE Press Commissioner informs us that the Government of India are anxious to obtain information concerning locusts in India. We noticed a short time ago the enormous increase, during the last five years, of locusts in the Deccan and Konkan Collectorates, and suggested that the time had arrived for Government to adopt some extensive remedial measures. From the latest weekly season reports it appears that the locusts have disappeared from the Nuggur, and are fast disappearing from the Sattara, districts. In no other district is any notice made of their ravages, but this can hardly denote that they have totally disappeared. In fact, general information is to the effect that the scourge is still being severely felt in the Konkan districts. One of our correspondents lately gave a graphic description of hosts of locusts passing over and through Gawurda, a large village to the south of Chiploon, whilst they have only just left the Khed talooka of Rutnagherry, on their journey seawards. Again, a large flight of the insects was lately seen to pass over Rutnagherry itself, going from north and south. The local officers would, therefore, to use a military phrase, appear to have "lost touch" altogether. Doubtless large numbers of locusts have by this time found a watery grave, but still legions of them must return to the breeding grounds. Cannot, then, measures be taken to, at least, alleviate the calamity? For such a visitation of a horde of locusts is; and the country over which it has passed is a truly pitiful sight. Mango trees, grey and gaunt, stripped from head to foot of leaves, will bear no harvest in the coming May, whilst the cocoanut trees rattle their desolate boughs in mourning for the young and succulent nuts at their feet. Worse, however, is the destruction to the standing crops, and in many parts of Rutnagherry the harvests (*Jaspalum scrobiculatum*), the staple food of the poorest inhabitants, has been left on the hillside, the remnant left by the locusts not being worth the reaping. Some slight measures have been taken in the districts adjoining the Nizam's territory. There an anna for a seer of young locusts has been offered, but destruction by such means only can be but very insufficient. From the eggs to the perfect insect a constant war should be waged against the locust myriads. Attacked and decimated at every step, some appreciable loss may be made to their numbers; but not otherwise. The Government of Cyprus have in this matter shown commendable foresight. By offering a reward of about an anna for three pounds of eggs, and afterwards trebling the amount, no less than 1,329½ tons were collected in seven months, and besides vast quantities of full-grown insects were captured by means of screens and traps. The comparatively large sum of £30,000 was expended in this way, no doubt with the substantial result of effectually reducing the plague. An economical plan of using the eggs as bait, and thus forming, as it were, artificial fisheries around Cyprus has been suggested, and we think that the dead locusts' bodies might serve well as manure for some of the impoverished Indian fields.

WITH respect to the question of the establishment of a Leper Asylum in Bombay, a correspondent sends us the following suggestion:—To do anything effectual in the matter of leper segregation, I think you should agitate to start an influential committee. I am willing to subscribe Rs. 100. It is a cause that will appeal to all sympathies. Having collected a comparatively large amount, you would be entitled to ask Government in what practical way they would assist the movement. They would then be able to reply by a free gift of Butcher's Island. There are large barracks on the island, which could be partitioned off for the housing of a considerable number; and the island is large enough to hold chupper chawls to accommodate the remainder of 10,000 people, if necessary. Of course a beginning would be made in a moderate way; but Butcher's Island makes entire segregation possible, and there would be plenty of space for rich lepers who could afford to pay for a superior class of residence. Also a good tank is already on the ground, which could be enlarged; and the water-supply is all right. The cost of their daily rations of rice, dall, etc., should not exceed Rs. 2 per month each—that brings up the capital cost to 2½ lakhs per year. But a beginning could be made first of one collectorate including Bombay. Our Bombay lepers (500) would cost Rs. 1,000 per month, or Rs. 12,000 per year, and the Municipality would be very glad to pay a good share of this. The local funds cess would provide funds for the remainder.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CARWAR, DEC. 13.

THE morning after leaving Marmagoa the May Frere arrived off Coompta, where H. E. decided to land before going on to Honowar. Sir James went over the town, visited the boys' and girls' schools, and afterwards received a suitable address from the people of Coompta. In reply H. E. expressed his regret that his visit was, of necessity, a hurried one. He said that, notwithstanding the existence of a railway system above the ghats to Marmagoa, the trade of Coompta would not, he believed, suffer. H. E. also took occasion to mention that Bills were about to be introduced into the Legislative Council to legalise measures for local self-government, which, so far as the Town Municipalities were concerned, would affect Coompta. He had no doubt from what he saw around him, and from what he had seen in going through the town, that the Coompta Municipality would merit the concessions made; and he hoped, from the intelligence manifested on every side, that their affairs in future, conducted under a partial elective system of representation on the Committee, would be as well managed as heretofore under the system of nomination. His Excellency re-embarked at about one o'clock, and went to Honowar, where he was received by Mr. Candy, the Collector, Major Macpherson, Superintendent of District Police, and Mr. Westbrook, Port Officer of Carwar. His Excellency was entertained by Mr. Candy in the travellers' bungalow. An endeavour was made the following noon to get up the river to Gairsoppa in the steam launch of the May Frere, but the river has so silted up of late years, and especially owing to the excessive floods of the late monsoon, that the launch could not proceed more than a couple of miles. H. E. and party accordingly returned to Honowar, and went up the river the same evening in the May Frere boats. On the following morning the party rode up to Gairsoppa, a distance of 18 miles over the wonderfully picturesque and beautiful Malimany Ghaut. At Jog, the head of the falls, there is an excellent travellers' bungalow, near which, in tents sent on by H. E., the whole party were luxuriously accommodated. The travellers' bungalow is on the very edge of the precipice overlooking the falls. In the afternoon His Excellency took a walk along the head of the falls, and went round to what is called Watkins' platform on the other side of the ravine, whence a splendid *coup d'œil* of all four falls can be obtained. It was too late that evening to attempt the descent to the foot of the falls, but on the following morning H. E. and some of the party went to the second platform, about two-thirds of the way down. It was impossible to go lower owing to the extreme slipperiness of the rocks. caused by a late heavy fall of water. From this point a magnificent view of the fall was obtained. Strange to say at this time, from some cause or another, probably a heavy fall of rain a long way off, the volume of water suddenly increased so considerably as to unite the Dame Blanche and the streams on either side, forming an almost unbroken stream of water on the southern side of the fall. After breakfast several of the party proceeded to "beat" for the inevitable sambhur, which, however, were so well accustomed to being driven in that neighbourhood that they did not afford a shot, although there were several in the drive. In the evening the head of the falls was again visited. Fireworks of sorts, blazing grass, and other combustibles were thrown over the falls, which by these means were gloriously lit up. His Excellency was naturally much gratified by his visit to this beautiful spot.

The next morning the party rode back to the May Frere, which was reached by 7 a. m., and sailed to this place. After visiting the gaol and other places they enjoyed a sumptuous luncheon provided by Mr. Tagore, the judge at the station. The May Frere left at 4 o'clock and steamed for Rutnagherry, meeting a rather stiff north-west breeze and nasty choppy sea.

RUTNAGHERRY, DEC. 14.

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON paid his second visit to this place to-day. He was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner Southern Division and British delegate for the Portuguese treaty; Captain Dean, aide-de-camp; and Dr. Findlay. His Excellency was met at the landing place by Messrs. G. H. D. Wilson, Collector of Rutnagherry; C. B. Izon, Session Judge; W. Porteous; C. E. G. Crawford; W. Goldsmid; Dr. McCalman; and the members of the Rutnagherry Municipality. A large crowd of natives assembled on the beach to witness His Excellency's arrival. The guard of honour was composed of men of the Rutnagherry police, a smart soldier-like body of men. Some of the streets of the town were decorated with small flags, and one or two arches bearing mottoes expressive of great good will towards Sir James had been erected. Immediately after landing the Governor was driven to the Court-house, where a durbar was held and an address presented to His Excellency by the Municipality of the town. The address was as follows:—

May it please your Excellency,—This is the second time your Excellency has honoured this town with a visit since your appointment to this Presidency, and it is with feelings of great joy and gratitude that we welcome your Excellency to this place. As compared with the other districts in the Presidency, this rugged and hilly district is neither so wealthy nor so prosperous, but we rejoice to say that the visits of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., late Governor of Bombay, and yourself have conduced very much to the various improvements which have taken place in it—such as the construction of the Amba ghat, the telegraph, and three or four large water-works. We the inhabitants of this town submitted, through the Collector of the district, a memorial dated the 11th July last to your Excellency, praying that the Town Municipality here be constituted a City Municipality, and your Excellency has been graciously pleased to accede to our humble prayer. We eagerly embrace, therefore, this opportunity of giving expression to the joy we feel at this act of grace on the part of your Government. When your Excellency honoured this district with a visit the year before last, your kind attention was drawn to the enhancement of the tree tax on cocoanut trees tapped for toddy, and the hardships caused to the poor bhundarees in consequence. After a proper inquiry into these hardships, your Excellency-in-Council was graciously pleased to reduce the tax from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4, which act of grace has saved many poor people from distress and poverty. This, we submit, is mainly due to your Excellency's visit to this part of the Presidency. We are very happy to say that the laying of a telegraphic line, which was in progress when your Excellency visited this place last, has since been completed, and it has become, and will remain, a source of the greatest advantage both as regards trade communication and private intercourse. The number of messages sent from this town during the twelve months from September, 1881, to August, 1882, amounted to 1,467, giving a revenue to the State of Rs. 2,149-14-6, quite exclusive of 1,132 messages received from other stations. But, unfortunately for us, we learn that Government have lately sanctioned the substitution of the telephone for the telegraph. We therefore respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to direct the retention of the telegraph at this place, for which act of grace we shall be highly grateful and will ever preserve the memory of your Excellency's name. In our last address to your Excellency we alluded to the want of a pier here at the terminus of the Amba ghat road, from which to load and unload ships; but the want still continues to be felt of this work of public utility. We beg leave, therefore, to venture again to suggest that, in our humble opinion, it is essential that it be constructed. It has already been planned, and is estimated to cost Rs. 14,000. The only obstacle to its construction is want of money, but the sum is one too great for so poor a Municipality and district to provide. Considering, however, that on the approaching completion of the road this town will become the nearest port for an immense tract of the Deccan, extending from Kolhapore to Kaladgi, we humbly solicit your Excellency's good offices in obtaining the contribution of a handsome sum from Provincial Funds and port dues for what is really a most important public work. In conclusion, we respectfully pray your Excellency to kindly accept this our address, and pray the Almighty for your Excellency's long life and ever increasing prosperity.

His Excellency the Governor.—I meet you once more in this place with great pleasure, retaining a grateful and lively sense of the hearty welcome you gave me on the occasion of my former visit. These visits enable a Governor to see with his own eyes, and hear with his own ears, the wants of the several districts of the Presidency. I am quite sure, however, that you do not need to tell me all your wants here, as your respected Collector and the Commissioner of the division will, I am convinced, never fail to represent what is required by the district. I think I need hardly say that the great improvements already accomplished in the district are due to the energy and ability of those officers, seconded by the intelligent community. I hope that the completion of the Amba ghat road, over which I shall probably travel in two months time, will add greatly to the prosperity of Rutnagherry. The addition of a convenient pier is a most necessary work, and when the subject comes before Government officially, as it shortly will, it shall receive the attention it deserves. It is impossible that a grant can be given for it in the present year, but certainly the work must not be neglected. On this occasion I am paying but a short visit to Rutnagherry, but I shall pass through the district very shortly. As you are aware, a great advance has lately been made in this Presidency in the establishment of local self-government. It has been the desire of the Government of Bombay for a long time to enlist in the work of local self-government the leading members of the community. In some places there has been found considerable difficulty in prevailing on native gentlemen to take an active interest in this work and devote to it time and labour, but in Rutnagherry that interest has been shown for some time. Not only have you been active and prudent in the management of local funds, but I am glad to know that handsome things have been done by private individuals. One of your citizens, Mr. Vishnu Bhikajee Phadkè, has, I see, but lately given a handsome sum for a bridge in the town. No man can be remembered more satisfactorily by his fellow-countrymen than by works which will conduce to their comfort and prosperity. It will be a happy thing if the fact of your having local self-government more directly in your hands induces private individuals to make more of such grants. We cannot expect that those elected by the citizens will do the work much better than those hitherto nominated. I have had occasion to congratulate you on the good work done by the existing Municipality, and I trust the elected members will not fall short of that excellent work. I know well, however, that men look with greater interest on work done by their own elected representatives; therefore when the Government of India about a year ago informed us of its desire to bring the people in closer contact with Government, we at once stated our intention to introduce the elective principle into the City Municipalities, as we already are empowered to do, and raise a considerable number of the larger towns to the rank of cities, so that they might be qualified for the like privilege. That will take place under the existing law, though we hope to make still greater changes. The election of half the Municipal Committee by the ratepayers will, I hope, be called into operation before the next financial year. To enable the small towns and country districts to elect their Committees further legislation is necessary, but as soon as the authority is received from the Government of India, which I hope will be soon, no time will be lost in passing the measure into law. I never hesitate to express my opinion frankly, and although I do not care to say more than I need, on the other hand I hope I often go further than my promises. I have therefore, both in speech and on paper, expressed my opinion that so great a change in introducing representative institutions in every part of the Presidency ought to be carried out gradually rather than in a moment. Therefore it is that, in the first place, we proposed that one-half of the City Municipalities shall be elective. Not that we think that a large proportion, or even in time the whole, of them may not be elective, but we wish to be cautious; and by retaining for the Government the right to appoint a certain number of officials, and also a certain number of leading inhabitants, we shall retain in our hands a certain amount of Government influence. Now, what is the object of this? How, I would ask you, has that influence been used in your own Municipality? At first, I believe, sanitary measures were not popular in many towns, but the sanitary measures carried out by Government have now been recognised as a public good, and here, I am quite sure, you would not wish them lessened. As to the octroi duties, it is natural that there should be a tendency to levy octroi in preference to direct taxation, but you will, I think, gradually come to see the importance of the principle pressed upon us by the Government of India—that the burden of taxation should not be laid upon the necessaries of life. In these and other matters in which reforms have in a measure been pressed upon the Municipal Committees, it behoves us to see that there shall be no retrogression. Another question before the public is that of the Collectors remaining at the head of the Municipalities or not. I confess I have felt great surprise at reading in newspapers intelligently conducted statements which make it appear that Collectors stand in the way of public improvements. I believe, on the contrary, that the Civil Service Collectors particularly have been foremost in every good work, and I think you will admit that every good work which has been accomplished here originated with the Commissioner or the Collector. The Collector is thoroughly trained in official work, and no one is better qualified to deal with a new difficult and complex system. At the same time, I hope that in some places we shall find non-official gentlemen able from the first to assume the presidency. But even where the Collector retains the presidency for a time, it is not intended that he should take the direct management. What we propose is that the Collector or other official president shall only preside at the quarterly meetings, the chairmen of the executive, finance, and other committees to be elected by the Municipalities themselves. We hope that in this way the chairmen will acquire official experience, so that they may in turn be able to take the presidency. At all events, I think it will be seen that our measures are very extensive and go as far as matured native opinion itself would approve. I have seen self-government in many parts of the world, and have experienced the advantage of intelligent inhabitants being associated with Government in the management of their local affairs; but I am convinced such measures cannot be established in a country like this as suddenly as you can run up a flag on a flagstaff. Neither houses or laws meant to stand the test of time can be run up in a single night, but I trust these measures, deliberately adopted and introduced by degrees, will abundantly fulfil the expectations of the Government of India. I may say this much of Rutnagherry, that no city has more fairly earned these large concessions from Government. (Applause.)

After the durbar His Excellency and party, and the ladies and gentlemen of the station, were entertained at dinner at the club by Mr. Arthur Crawford, the Commissioner of the division.

Rutnagherry is a picturesque town, and is well worth a visit. It is an open place facing the sea. The anchorage is not at all good. Steamers have to stand well out to sea, and even small boats sometimes find a difficulty in entering the bay. Shepherd's coasting steamers call daily for native passengers, and a British India steamer calls once a week during fair weather; and these are practically the only means by which the place communicates with the outer world, the nearest railway station being distant more than a hundred miles from the town. An idea of the isolation of Rutnagherry may be gained from the fact that a letter is carried to Bombay as quickly from Calcutta as from this place. Shepherd's steamers do not run during the monsoon, and in the same period the B. I. S. N. steamers often pass without calling. Apart from these drawbacks, Rutnagherry is a pleasant place to live in. The climate, on the whole, is temperate, hot season, when the sea breezes blow, being, perhaps, the most pleasant and healthy time of the year. The town is remarkably clean, and the people altogether seem to be very well-to-do. Some charming bits of scenery are to be found here, but a mile or two inland the aspect of the country changes to a barren, treeless, and rocky waste, very unfavourable to cultivation. It has been suggested by some of the leading natives of the place that it would be well if an agricultural class were attached either to the High School or any of the vernacular schools. And a number of suggestions were indirectly brought under the notice of His Excellency on the occasion of his brief visit to the place to-day. The leading newspaper of the district issued a sheet purporting to contain the substance of native opinion on several important subjects. Forest extension was one of the matters referred to, and it was stated that it was impossible to have any forest extension in the district, consistently with the interests of the poor cultivators. The prevalence of fever in some parts was put to the credit of forest extension, and it was affirmed that as cultivation was carried on on rocks covered by earth only two inches deep, the turning of any more land into forest would deprive poor riots of their only means of livelihood. Another complaint made was that the closing of salt-pans at Rutnagherry had deprived many poor families of their only means of subsistence, and entailed great inconvenience on the people generally. The necessity of mitigating the rigours of the Arms Act in a quiet district affording shelter to noxious animals was also pointed out, and a hope was expressed that the suggestion made by Mr. Arthur Crawford some years ago, that the Jitapoor creek should be dredged, would shortly be carried out. No doubt H. E. the Governor will give these matters due consideration.

The May Frere sailed from Rutnagherry at dawn on Friday, and anchored twenty miles up the Dabool creek in the forenoon. Entering the steam launch His Excellency went to Gowalkhot, where tongas were provided, and the party were driven to the head-works of the water-supply at a Kampte about 3½ miles from Chiploon on the Rutnagherry-road.

The town of Chiploon is situated on the south-east of the Vashishti river, about 25 miles from the sea, and is a capital centre of the trade from the Deccan to the coast. It is a sub-divisional revenue and police head-quarter station, and was made a Town Municipality in 1876. H. E. the Governor visited this place in order to open the water-works, which have been in course of construction for some years. The head-works are a solid masonry dam, having five sluices and an outlet pipe, thrown across the bed of the river south of the town. The main aqueduct, leading to a service reservoir close to the town, is a covered masonry channel. The water is distributed to the town by means of iron mains. These works will be a great boon to the town, as there are very few wells in the place, and in the hot seasons distress from want of water has been very severe.

The works having been inspected, H. E. drove back to Chiploon, where a large and handsomely decorated mandwa had been erected. Here His Excellency received an address from the Municipality.

His Excellency in reply said.—Mr. Commissioner and gentlemen,—I thank you for your cordial welcome on this my first visit to the town of Chiploon, a place which, although it is, as you observe, rather remote from the ordinary lines of communication, is well known to all acquainted with this part of India from the great trade which passes through it to Bombay. I myself, travelling all over the Southern Mahratta country, and at a great distance to the eastward, have met innumerable strings of carts laden with the produce of the country, all of which proved on inquiry to be bound for Chiploon. Although a system of railways is now under construction through some of the districts from which Chiploon now draws its trade, there is not the least reason to fear that the commerce of Chiploon will suffer thereby, for a vast proportion of the produce of the country must and will always make its way to a port which, like Chiploop, is nearest to the ports south of Bombay. You have drawn my attention in your address to the silting up of the head of your creek, over which I have just had to travel in a steam launch, and you have very reasonably urged the necessity of proper surveys being made of that portion of the creek, with a view to its being excavated, or some other means being adopted by which the channel may be deepened to its original condition and maintained clear in the future. The work, I agree with you, is a most necessary one. The creek, with the exception of the last four miles, is even now a magnificent highway to the ocean, and the trade of Chiploon merits the expenditure necessary for improving and maintaining it. When the matter comes before me in proper form, as it will, it shall receive my earnest consideration, and I trust the surveys will soon be commenced. I cannot, with regard to the works themselves promise you that in the present straightened condition of the finances, any amount will be immediately available, but the matter shall be kept constantly under the eyes of Government. To a town like yours, situated at the end of a long line of land communication and visited by hundreds of thousands of bullocks and carts and nearly innumerable wayfarers, a plentiful supply of good water is an absolute necessity. Until the last three or four years you have annually suffered great straits from want of such a supply, and it has afforded me the greatest satisfaction to learn that the money required for the head-works of the present water-supply was almost entirely contributed by the leading townspeople and neighbouring landowners. I may mention that the Karlay and Moduk deshpandays contributed each the munificent sum of Rs. 5,000, nearly Rs. 20,000 more being contributed by the townspeople and khots of the neighbouring villages interested in Chiploon. This very gratifying result has been brought about, I am informed, in a great measure by the personal exertions of several members of the Municipal Committee, notably by Mr. Rungnath Bapoojee Patkay, your chairman, whose devotion to Municipal affairs has been on more than one occasion officially brought to the notice of the Government, and who is described as almost the father of the Chiploon Municipality. Gentlemen, facts such as these show that if any town is fit and ripe for local self-government it is Chiploon, and I hope that under the measures which will shortly become law the new Commissioners will follow in the steps of those who have hitherto been nominated, and whose excellent work you see around you in the condition of the roads, the cleanliness of the town, and especially in the important water-works system. In conclusion I would say that one of the advantages which I gain by visiting, even for a short time, the remote parts of the Presidency is that when questions come before me from time to time I am better able to realise their merits; and you may depend that in future any matters in which Chiploon is interested, and which I am sure will be strongly represented by the Commissioner and district officials, will especially attract my attention and engage my interest. (Applause.)

His Excellency then ascended the steps of the platform and turned on an abundant stream of water. Sir James afterwards walked through the town to the camp prepared for him by the Municipality at Moradpore. His Excellency then drove back to Gowalkhote, and rode down to the May Frere. The next morning there was some slight difficulty in getting out of the creek, and it was not till daybreak on Sunday morning that the May Frere anchored under the walls of Jinjira. Major Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, and Mr. Mahadavrao Narayen Shirgaumkar, the State Karbari, at once came on board the steamer and escorted His Excellency to the town of Murood, where the Nawab at present resides. Here tents had been pitched, and a durbar was held, at which the State Karbari read a short address, to which H. E. briefly replied, expressing his regret that owing to an unfortunate accident he had not been able to visit Jinjira early on the preceding day, as he had hoped to have done. Sir James said his visit was necessarily a short one, as he was in fact already due in Bombay; but he had long promised the young Nawab, in whom he took a personal interest, and for whom he entertained a warm feeling of friendship, that he would pay him a visit, and though pressed for time, His Excellency felt he could not pass the port without going in to see him for a few moments. The Government of India, he was happy to say, had been addressed with a view to the young Nawab very soon participating in the administration of his State, and His Excellency had little doubt that he would be pronounced qualified to undertake its sole management. From what H. E. knew of the Nawab personally, and from the good qualities he had hitherto displayed, he had little doubt that the Nawab's administration would be enlightened, and his people generally contented, happy, and prosperous under him. His Excellency was exceedingly glad to hear that the great want of Habsan, good roads, was being attended to, and that a road to Railbunder was now being completed, and he would bear in mind the importance of its being prolonged through the Colaba district to Alibag. His Excellency concluded with cordial expressions of good will towards the Nawab and the Seedee Sirdars. *Pan-supari* having been distributed, H. E. drove a short distance through Murood to the newly erected schools, where he distributed prizes to the girls. The party then returned to the May Frere; and Bombay was reached at 2-30 p. m. In accordance with previous instructions, there was no official reception whatever. H. E. proceeded to the Secretariat, and remained there till the hour of evening service, after which he proceeded to Parel. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise to-day.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

WE take from *Men of the Time* the following particulars respecting Lord Kimberley, who has just been appointed Secretary of State for India:—

Kimberley (Earl of), The Right Hon. John. Wodehouse, born Jan. 7, 1826, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a first-class in classical honours. He succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Wodehouse, May 29, 1846, and was raised to the earldom of Kimberley June 1, 1866. In Dec., 1852, he accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston until 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and resumed his post as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, June 19, 1859, returning Aug. 14, 1861. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to the north of Europe with the view of obtaining some settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and in Oct. 1864, succeeded the late Earl of Carlisle in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, resigning that post on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He held the office of the Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec., 1868, to July, 1870, and that of Secretary of State for the Colonies from the latter date until the retirement of Mr. Gladstone in Feb., 1874. In Feb., 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN GUZERAT.

THE earthquake which our Viramgaum and Deesa correspondent informed us by telegram on Saturday was experienced at those stations on Friday evening, was felt at Baroda also. "A Native" writes to us from Baroda:—"It will be interesting to know that we here experienced a very perceptible shock of earthquake at about 6-55 p.m. to-day. The building in which I was at the time shook and shivered so, that the suspended globes for light, and a calling bell hanging, waved to and fro, and the latter significantly rung. The shock appeared to travel from south to north. Native astronomers logically deduce that the phenomenon is traceable to the influences of the appearance of the comet, the luminary being credited with many and active effects on local destinies of a diverse character."

MAJOR C. OWEN writes to us from Ahmedabad District, 16th Dec.:—

Yesterday evening at about 2 minutes to 7 p. m., I and another gentleman were sitting outside my tent here, when suddenly I felt a strange movement of my chair. At the same time, there was a strange and loud rumbling and booming sound, coming, as it were, from north-west to south-east. We both said, "What is that?" The oscillation of our chairs was very great. The trees also nearly shook, and the leaves fell. The natives in the village of Kharaghora began crying out. We felt quite confused and sick. The shock of this earthquake was very severe, and lasted fully one minute. The servants in another house had to catch hold of the table to prevent the things thereon falling. The direction seemed to be from the Abu Range or in that direction, and passing out viâ this place to the Runn. The oscillation continued some time. About 2 hours after this we thought we could hear the same booming, rumbling noise. Thinking this may be of interest, I have thus given you a rough account of what was felt.

THE INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

A DISPLAY of incandescent lights on Maxim's system took place at the *Bombay Gazette* office on Saturday night. The lamps were supplied with the electric current from a Gramme's machine; and they burned steadily, giving a very pure and white light. Each lamp was of ten candle power, and when the spectator was near them, they did not appear to give a light much stronger than that of an ordinary gas-burner. But at a little distance the difference was apparent, and from the Public Works Offices on the other side of Rampart-row the incandescent lights seemed to sparkle like stars, while the nearer gas-lights around the Flora Fountain were dim and murky. For illuminating large open spaces of course the arc light is infinitely superior to the incandescent; but for rooms and offices the latter is best adapted. Maxim's lamps give out very little heat, and would give out still less if the hermetically sealed glass spheres within which the charcoal film becomes incandescent were made larger. They are pear-shaped, and about 2½ inches in greatest length, by 2 inches across. Of course, being hermetically sealed, they give out no product of combustion. They burn for 800 hours before the "wire" consumes.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

A special Council was held at Windsor yesterday at which Lord Derby was sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Kimberley as Secretary for India, Lord Hartington as Secretary for War, and Mr. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

The Bengal Legislative Council met on Saturday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities in Bengal. The Bill is drawn, though with very considerable modifications, on the lines of the existing Bengal Municipal Act, V. of 1876. It will be supplemented by a Bill for the establishment of local boards, and will deal with cities and towns. The Local Boards Bill will provide for villages and rural areas. The main features of the scheme of the present Act relates to institutions of four different kinds: municipalities of the first class, municipalities of the second class, unions and stations. There are now 26 municipalities of the first class, 98 of the second class, 52 unions, and 2 stations. These distinctions will not be retained in the Bill. Unions and stations are constituted under the present law in those towns or villages, or groups of villages, which are not sufficient in wealth or importance to be treated as municipalities. They have hitherto been a sort of debateable ground, but the establishment of local boards will solve any difficulty which may be felt at present in dealing with places of this kind. More advanced unions and stations will be raised to municipalities, and the rest will be placed under the control of local boards. As regards municipal constitution, it is the intention of Government to introduce the elective system into all important municipalities, and this intention will be shown in an unmistakeable way in the wording of the Bill. It will be provided that the system of nominating commissioners by election by rate-payers shall apply to all municipalities except those which the Lieutenant-Governor may exclude from the privilege. Experience has shown that the provision in section 16 of the Act which requires application from one-third of the rate-payers before the elective system can be introduced, has had a very different effect from that which it was designed to produce. The original object was to prevent the elective system being forced by an over-zealous magistrate on a municipality which did not really desire to adopt it; but the practical result has been to debar many important municipalities from the privilege owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary number of signatures. Recent inquiry has shown that the feeling in favour of the elective system is very general, and this system will accordingly be adopted as a rule, and not the exception. No ex-officio commissioners, but one-third of the total number of the commissioners, will be nominated by Government. The Bill will retain a proviso of section 15 of the present Act that not more than one-fourth of the commissioners shall be salaried officers of Government, unless such persons are elected by the ratepayers. The next important point is the nomination of a chairman, and here a distinction will be made between those municipalities which will be authorized to elect their own chairman, and those which may not desire or may not be considered qualified to exercise this power. The Bill will provide that the Lieutenant-Governor may either appoint a chairman, or may call upon the commissioners to select a chairman subject to his approval. Any person so appointed or elected will become a commissioner, and will hold office for three years, and will have the right to vote upon all questions. The present provisions of the law relating to the election of vice-chairman will be retained, but the term of office will be extended to three years. The commissioners will be authorized to grant salaries, if they desire to do so, to their chairman and vice, chairman and other subordinate officers of the municipality. The remaining provisions of the Bill relate principally to matters of detail. Generally, the policy of the Bill is to give very large powers to the commissioners, but many sections conferring these powers will apply only to those municipalities to which they may be extended at the request of the commissioners themselves. To meet the requirements of more advanced towns, provisions will be introduced regarding the supply of filtered water and lighting streets with gas, but no attempt will be made to force arrangements of this kind upon places which do not desire their introduction. The really important sections of the Bill are those which relate to the constitution and powers of the municipality, and in respect of these it will be found that Government, while reserving to itself a certain measure of control and a certain amount of influence, has deliberately adopted the principle that the general management of municipal affairs shall be left in the hands of the people themselves and of their elected representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

GREAT FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

The Chitpore Hydraulic Jute Pressing Company's premises caught fire yesterday. Two large godowns, filled with jute, were destroyed. The engine-house, presses, and remaining godowns were saved.

THE BALLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASE.

The second day's racing at the Ballygunge steeplechase meeting on Saturday was well attended. All the élite of Calcutta were present, including a large party from Government House. The races were well contested.

FIRST RACE.—Suburban cup.

Mr. Mac's Brian (Boru Dewing)	1
Mr. Goitjac's Jumbo (Elliot)...	2

SECOND RACE.—Open handicap, seven started.

Mr. Thomas's Dalesman (Elliot)	1
Mr. Wilson's Skylark (Dr. Woolcott) ...	2
Major Cook's Wild Irishman (Green) ...	3

THIRD RACE.—Australasian purse.

Mr. Welcome's Unknown (Elliott)	1
Dr. Morgan's Greyling (Dewing)	2

Mr. MacEnis's Florence came down at the mud-wall, and broke her back. The ride, Fraser, escaped un-hurt. The winner was put up by auction, and sold for one thousand rupees.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 16.

The *Gazette of India* contains the following appointments and notifications:—

Mr. Robert Miller, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, Commandant 29th Native Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Major-General W. Gordon, C. I. E., vacated on promotion.

Captain J. N. Walker, Bombay S. C., Wing Officer, 13th Bombay N. I.; to be Brigade-Major Quetta district, *vice* Major A. Fitzgerald, who reverts to his permanent appointment.

PUBLICITY FOR LEGISLATION.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council met to-day. Mr. Ilbert gave notice of his intention to propose certain amendments to the rules for the conduct of business. He gave a long exposition of the views of Government. He said that the press was the most effective agency for bringing the measures of Government before the public and securing for them a full discussion. Without its co-operation little could be done, and the first aim of Government, accordingly, should be to give the press all the information in its power as to the object and necessity of any proposed legislation. The first practical change which it was proposed to make in the existing practice was in the publication of fuller and more popular Statements of Objects and Reasons, showing why any measure was required, and giving a short history of the circumstances which had led up to it, and an explanation of the effect it was likely to have on the subject matter and on the people. The Government had every wish to notice the voice of the press, which was the only voice that could be heard. He also stated that both the vernacular and English papers should be more carefully watched, and fuller extracts should be furnished to Members of Council. The debate was postponed.

Mr. Ilbert also obtained leave to introduce a Bill to conform and give effect to the award made by the Governor-General regarding disputed matters between Sirdar Bikrama Singh and the Maharajah of Kupurthalla. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Ilbert further introduced a Bill to regulate the conveyance, storage, and transport of explosives. The Bill refers to dynamite and compounds of nitro-glycerine.

Sir Steuart Bayley obtained leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Burmah Labour Act of 1879.

Mr. Hope presented the Select Committee's Report on the Deccan Agricultural Ryots' Relief Act, 1879.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPEDITION TO TONG-KING.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

It is currently reported that the French expedition to Tong-King will be postponed.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in an article yesterday, warns the German Government respecting the military preparations being made by Russia.

RELEASE OF ARABISTS.

Advices from Cairo state that five hundred Arabists have been released for want of evidence.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

The Bishop of Llandaff is dead.

[The Right Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, son of the late William Ollivant, Esq., of Manchester, where he was born in 1798, was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated in 1821, as sixth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and became Fellow of his college. In 1820 he was elected Craven University Scholar, and in 1822 Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar. In 1822 and 1823 he gained the Middle Bachelors and Senior Bachelors member's prizes for Latin prose. He was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1827 till 1843, from which year he held the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, till 1849, when he was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff on the death of Dr. Copleston. He was the oldest Bishop on the bench. He has published several works, including "The Moral and Spiritual Condition of the Welsh Families resident in London, with suggestion as to the possible causes and remedy of the evil." "Reasons for withdrawing from the Dissenting Ministry and seeking ordination in the Church. With a few particulars respecting the character and Ministry of C. J. S. Russell," 1862; two "Letters" addressed to the Clergy of the diocese of Llandaff, in reference to the critical examination of the Pentateuch by the Bishop of Natal, 1863; "The Want of Unity in the Church and the Church's teaching as to Confession; orginally delivered as the Address to the Archdeacons and Rural Deans of the diocese of Llandaff," 1873; and many charges and sermons.—*Men of the Time.*]

THE DUBLIN OUTRAGES.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

In consequence of the arrest of two workmen on the evidence of informers, the Dublin police are now prosecuting an inquiry into the organisation of the late outrages.

MR. FAWCETT'S HEALTH.

Latest bulletins state that Mr. Fawcett's condition is improving.

REFORMS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, DEC. 16.

Lord Dufferin has proposed a scheme for the reform of Native Tribunals in Egypt, that they should be under the presidency of European judges.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 16.

The s. s. Poonah, with the outward English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day. The s. s. Thibet, for Colombo, &c., left at 2 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 14.

The Cie. Nationale de Navigation s. s. Canton, from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles to-day, having done the passage in 20 days.

SUEZ, DEC. 17.

The s.s. Malwa left here for Bombay at 6 a. m. to-day.

COLOMBO, DEC. 17, 11-7 A.M.

French mail steamer Sindh, from China, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Total week's sales of cotton	60,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	7,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	98,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	9,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	537,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats	196,000 ,,
,, ,, Cotton in London	72,000 ,,

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been flat.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	84
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¼
Bar Silver	50⅞

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

WE publish a supplement this morning containing a full report of Dr. Blaney's fourth, and last, lecture on the sewerage system of Bombay, and other items of local and general Indian news.

H. M. S. TOURMALINE, 12 guns, Captain R. H. Boyle, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. She left Aden on Dec. 6. She relieves the Ruby on the East India station, and will remain at Bombay probably for six weeks. The Indian Government steamer Amberwitch was at Aden when the Tourmaline left.

THE *Bombay Guardian* spitefully remarks that the proposal to add Rs. 250 to the personal allowance of the Commissioner of Police will console him for his failure to suppress the Salvationists.

IT is stated that the Nizam intends to pay a visit to Aurungabad early in the new year, before starting for Europe. His Highness will probably leave Bombay for England about the end of March or beginning of April.

THE Mahratta Brahmin who, when being tried on a charge of assault before Mr. Richardson in the Poona Police Court the other day, threw his shoe at the magistrate, has been pronounced to be of perfectly sound mind and merely feigning madness. He was to be brought before the Court again on Saturday.

THE head-quarters of the Theosophical Society and the office of the *Theosophist* have been removed to Madras, the latter place, we presume, being judged more in want of enlightenment, and therefore affording a better field for the Society's labours than Bombay.

THE soldier, Corporal William Talbot, who was tried at the Allahabad Criminal Sessions for the murder of Corporal William Tolan, at Meerut, in July last, was found guilty and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

WE regret to hear that cholera of a very virulent type has broken out in Sylhet, and the mortality is rapidly mounting, particularly among the coolies on the tea gardens.

THE Viceroy has given a donation of Rs. 2,500 towards the general endowment fund which is being collected for the purpose of establishing the Agra College on a new basis, and independent of Government, except so far as it may be entitled to a grant-in-aid. The Allahabad paper remarks that "all friends of true progress in India will heartily welcome this generous proof of Lord Ripon's desire to encourage and support independent educational institutions."

IMPORTANT orders by the N.-W. P. Government on local self-government reforms were expected to appear in Saturday's *Gazette*. It has been found possible, a contemporary believes, to accomplish almost all the preliminary arrangements that will be required by means of executive orders, and but little change is called for in the existing Municipal Act of these provinces.

MR. GRANT DUFF's little difficulty with the *Madras Times* reminds *Native Opinion* of "the case of Mr. George Craig, editor of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, who had during the incumbency of Lord Elphinstone jocularly asserted in his paper that a lady's slipper had been found in his lordship's bedroom, whereon the noble lord immediately ordered all the Government offices of the Presidency to cease subscribing to that vile paper. The editor apologized in vain, and even petitioned the Honourable Court of Directors of the E. I. C."

THE Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of a Settlement Officer for Ajmere. Mr. R. S. Whiteway, C.S., at present Joint Magistrate at Saharanpore, and formerly Settlement Officer at Muttra, has been selected for the post.

THE official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather reports for the week ended on the 13th instant states:—The weather has been clear, except at Agra, Meerut, and Saharanpur. Rain needed in Lucknow, Sitapur, Farukhabad, Aligarh, Meerut and Saharanpur. Some fever and small-pox, but general health and prospects favourable. Prices generally stationary.

A RANGOON telegram to a Calcutta paper says:—Reports are again current that King Theebaw desires to re-open negotiations with the British. A letter of thanks to the Viceroy is recommended. It is reported that another expedition has been despatched against the refractory Shans, who refuse to pay the revenue demand.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following special telegram, dated London, 14th Dec.:—The Foreign Office is reported to be favourable to the conditional concession providing for the establishment of a private coaling station at Perim. It is reported that the Sultan has granted the French Government permission to establish a naval station at Tajoura.

A CALCUTTA paper favours us with the information that according to an eminent doctor, Dr. Spence Cobbold, it is the female, and not the male, mosquito which is "notorious for its blood-sucking habits." Moreover, the object of the female mosquito in its attacks on humanity is really not so much to drink blood, as to fish for the "filariæ with which human blood swarms." All this is highly interesting, but if Dr. Spence Cobbold could suggest some means of diverting the tastes of the female mosquito in some other direction, his researches would have a greater value for us, persecuted Indians.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. STEWART, 5th Punjab Infantry, who has been absent for two years on special duty in the Foreign Department, is expected to join his regiment in January. In April, 1880, Colonel Stewart started from Constantinople for Persia, travelling *viâ* Trebizond, through Armenia, to Teheran, and thence, *viâ* Isfahan, Nain, Tabbaz, Turbat Hidari, Meshed, and Kushan, to Daragez. In the Daragez Atak, which we heard the other day from Reuter has lately been traversed by Russian cavalry, he lived some months under the disguise of an Armenian horse-dealer. On his return to England, in the summer of 1881, Colonel Stewart read an account of his adventures before the Royal Geographical Society. The India Office was so struck with his report, that he was sent on a Special Mission to Khorassan; and he has been travelling about on the Perso-Afghan frontier ever since. The nature of his work has, of course, been confidential.

IT is announced that a book will appear in the course of a few months which is likely to be read with special interest in this country. "In one part of it Sir Henry Norman will give his experiences of service in the field through a long and varied career, in the other he will deal with the military administration of India, and probably in the course of it give the world the true story of the institution of the Staff Corps."

THE *Pioneer's* London correspondent who writes under the heading of "Books and Authors" reviews at length *Gujarat and the Gujaratis*, by Bahvanji M. Malabari, editor of the *Indian Spectator*. (Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.) This book, he says, deserves to be welcomed by all who wish to get an insight into the social and domestic life of the people of India. Although it is written in a somewhat exuberant style, there is a large amount of quiet and quaint reflections which bespeak a shrewd and intelligent observer of men and manners. Altogether these pictures of Indian life are well worthy perusal, and show in what direction the thoughts of enlightened natives are being moved by contact with Western ideas.

REGARDING the statements that have recently appeared, to the effect that the Postal and Telegraph Departments would be amalgamated on the retirement, next June, of Colonel Murray, R. A., the present Director-General of Telegraphs, the *Indian Daily News* learns, the only amalgamation contemplated is, that the administration of the two departments will probably be carried on under one head; and that the office of Director-General of Post Offices of India will be merged into another Secretariat, the chief of which will be a Secretary to the Government of India in the Postal and Telegraph Departments. There will be no attempt to classify the executive of the two departments together, though a portion of the subordinate service will be gradually trained to carry out the double duties of Postal and Telegraph Masters in the smaller outlying stations. The present head of the department on retirement will probably be succeeded by Mr. A. J. L. Cappell, the Senior Deputy Director-General, who returns to India from furlough at the end of this month.

WITH reference to our paragraph about the delay in forwarding the Malwa's mails, we find we were misinformed on the point of the s. s. Tanjore being at Suez while the unfortunate passengers and mails were detained there. The Tanjore, we are now told, was the steamer that took the mails for the Thames from Brindisi to Alexandria; and when she arrived at the latter port the Thames was already lying at Suez, and the mails were sent across by train. So, it is contended nothing would have been gained by sending the Tanjore on to Bombay. The P. and O. Company assert that they had no ship lying at Suez that could have taken the Malwa's place.

ANENT the paragraph relative to the Court of Inquiry recently held on board H. M. S. Clyde, stationed at Aberdeen, which has been going the round of the home press, the *Army and Navy Gazette* explains as follows:—"A Scotch paper says that the inference which ordinary readers would at once arrive at was that Captain Maxwell Heron had been personally charged with appropriating ship's stores, had been degraded from office and superseded in his command. None of these things have happened, and the presence of another officer in charge of the ship is simply owing to the serious illness of Captain Maxwell Heron, who is unable to continue at his post at this unfortunate and important conjunction of affairs.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have approved of the proposal to allot the number of students to the Lahore Veterinary School as follows:—

Bengal Cavalry ...	... 11 annually.
Punjaub Cavalry ...	... 4 annually.
Total ...	... 15

SURGEON C. H. BEATSON, Indian Medical Department, half-pay list, has been reported medically fit, and permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

CAPTAIN W. H. A. DENYS (Royal Canadian Regiment), 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, Probationer, Army Pay Department, joined the Pay Examiner's Office for the probationary period of instruction, on the 11th instant.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL A. C. C. DERENZY, C. B., has been pensioned on £700 per annum, (ordinary), with £250 per annum additional.

MAJOR STEVENS becomes 2nd Squadron Commander of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, *vice* Major Willoughby, promoted to 2nd in command; and Captain Mayne, commanding the Governor's body-guard, is appointed 3rd Squadron Commander, Captain Hogg officiating for him while he remains on the staff.

SURGEON MACGREGOR is appointed to the medical charge of the 7th Bombay N. I.

CAPTAIN WALKER, 13th Bombay N. I., has been appointed Brigade-Major at Quetta.

LIEUTENANT W. F. CAHUSAC is appointed Wing Officer and Adjutant of the 24th Bombay N. I.

LIEUTENANT W. B. PIERS is appointed Wing Officer and QuarterMaster of the 26th Bombay N. L. I.

THE troops in garrison at Calcutta paraded on Wednesday for brigade drill. Major Fitzgerald, of the Warwickshire Regiment, acting as galloper to General Hughes, was thrown from his horse during the morning and slightly hurt.

O-4 R. A. (late M-5), moving from Saugor to Barrackpore, by route march, will be railed down from Benares owing to sickness among the men and horses.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS is to leave Hyderabad to-morrow in continuation of his cold weather tour, and will reach Madras on January 3. An up-country paper hears that he "is quietly putting new life into the somewhat decrepid Madras Army."

COLONEL B. WILLIAMS, Director of Army Remount Operations, accompanied by Major St. Quintin, 10th Hussars, arrived in Madras on the 10th inst., on duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. CODRINGTON, S. C., Officiating Commandant of the 2nd Punjaub Infantry, at present on leave, from Edwardesabad, in Calcutta, has met with a very severe and painful accident (resulting in a fracture of the leg) at the Great Eastern Hotel. He has been taken to the General Hospital for treatment.

BREVET-COLONEL W. C. R. MYLNE, Staff Corps, Commissary-General, Commissariat Department, leaves India in March next, and will probably be succeeded by Brevet-Colonel J. V. Hunt, C.B., S.C., Colonel M. S. Brander, who is senior to Colonel Hunt, going on furlough to England in 1883.

IN February next Major C. E. Hallet, S. C., at present officiating in charge of the Store and Shipping Agency, at Calcutta, leaves the Presidency, to take up the appointment of Executive Commissariat Officer, Murree.

LIEUTENANT J. STRACHEY, South Yorkshire Regiment, attached to the 11th Bengal Native Infantry, leaves that regiment shortly for employment in the Punjab Commission.

GENERAL GIB, who commanded the 25th Madras N. I. in the Cyprus expedition, and who subsequently commanded a brigade on the Khyber line in Afghanistan, is reported to be coming out to India again to take command of the Cannanore Brigade (Malabar and Canara), *vice* Brigadier-General Lewis Buck, Madras Staff Corps, who will be promoted elsewhere. General Buck put in a considerable portion of his service with the 31st M. N. I., and latterly commanded the 20th M. N. I., before that regiment left Secunderabad for Burmah.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. GORDON, lately in command of the Peshawur district, is about to proceed to England on two years' furlough.

CAPTAIN BROWNE, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Pachmari.

MAJOR H. L. YOUNG, G. L. I., on return from furlough, is posted to Meean Meer for duty.

CAPTAIN O. S. SMYTH, R. A., proceeds from Loodiana to Poona, and joins No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT, D. A. Q.-M.-G., Northern Division, Bombay Army, is appointed to the Quetta District in the same capacity.

SIR ANTHONY HOME, Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces, left Simla on the 12th instant on his annual tour of inspection of the Military Hospitals in Bengal, beginning with those at Umballa.

CAPTAIN H. ABBOTT, of the XVth Sikhs, is about to be appointed Station Staff Officer at Delhi on completion of his work as Pension Pay Master. Major Court has been officiating in the appointment lately, but the Commander-in-Chief has ordered him to be relieved of the duties at once, and some other officer of the Garrison to officiate until Captain Abbott's return.

LIEUTENANT TUDOR LAY, S. C., officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, a probationer for the Commissariat Department, has proceeded to England on one year's furlough upon medical certificate.

ARRIVAL OF THE JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Captain N. C. Singleton, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 16th instant from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 18th November, Malta 27th, and Suez 4th December, with 74 officers, 19 ladies, and 14 children; and also 1,153 men, 55 women, and 82 children. During the voyage there was one birth and no death. The Jumna experienced very rough weather in the Bay of Biscay. A petty officer was washed overboard, but a lifeboat was launched and he was saved. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Lieut. Hon'ble A. Lawley, 10th Hussars.
Lieut. A. Hughes-Onslow, 10th Hussars.
Lieut. N. Norwell, A. Bgde., R. H. A.
Lieut. E. A. Lambart, A. Bde., R. H. A.
Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Bittleston, B. Bgde., R. A.
Lieut. C. E. Maturin, B. Bgde., R. A.
Captain A.H. Hewat, 1st Bgde., R. A.
Captain and Mrs. E. W. Blackett, 1st Bgde., R. A.
Captain H. W. Ind, 1st. Bgde., R. A.
Captain J. A. F. Nutt, 1st Bgde. R. A.
Lieut. J. R. H. Allen, 1st Brigade, R. A.
Major and Mrs. A. H. Maclean and three children, 2nd Brigade, R. A.
Major and Mrs. G. Swinley and two children, 2nd Brigade, R. A.
Captain C. F. Hadden, 2nd Brigade, R. A.
Captain C. R. W. Harvey, 2nd Brigade, R. A.
Captain H. A. Bethel, 2nd Brigade, R. A.
Captain E. S. Brooke, 2nd Brigade, R. A.
Captain R. F. Melered, 2nd Brigade, R. A.
Captain D. G. Prinsep, 2nd Brigade, R. A.
Major E. S. Gordon, 3rd Brigade, R. A.
Major and Mrs. G. H. Marshall, 3rd Brig., R. A.
Captain J. J. Swinton, 3rd Brigade, R. A.
Lieut. H. E. Oldfield, 3rd Brigade, R. A.
Major and Mrs. R. G. S. Marshall, 4th Brigade, R. A.
Captain F. C. Farmer, 4th Brigade, R. A.
Lieut. E. W. Briscoe, 4th Brigade, R. A.
Lieut. J. F. Cadell, 4th Brigade, R. A.
Lieut. G. McMickin, 4th Brigade, R. A.
Lieut. W. D. Burrard, Lancashire R. A.
Lieut. G. F. Green, Eastern R. A.
Lieut. M. B. Bicknell, London R. A.
Lieut. A. M. Balfour, London R. A.
Lieut. F. B. Johnstone, Western R. A.
Lieut. G. R. W. Cookes, Western R. A.
Lieut A. G. Scott, Western R. A.
Captain F. N. M. Skinner, Scottish R. A.
Lieut. G. N. Dowell, Scottish R. A.
Lieut. J. W. Ormiston, Scottish R. A.
Col. and Mrs. T. P. Smith and child, R. A.
Lieut.-Col. D. S. Pemberton, R. A.
Lieut. H. F. Mercer, R. A.
Lieut. E. H. Hemming, R. E.
Lieut. F. C. Hamilton, Bedfordshire.
Major and Mrs. T. H. Kirby, Cheshire.
Lieut. E. T. Taylor, Cheshire.
Major S. Acklam, C. Ranger.
Major and Mrs. E. C. P. Pigott and daughter, Essex.
Lieut. G. F. E. Power, Essex.
Lieut. R. Carleton, Essex.
Lieut. A. C. Hampster, Essex.
Lieut. F. Jackson, Hampshire.
Lieut. C. G. Harris, Royal Irish.
Lieut. L. Herbert, Royal Irish.
Lieut. F. H. Alexander, Leicestershire.
Major and Mrs. A. Glen, Lincolnshire.
Lieut.-Col. A. M. LeMesurier, Liverpool.
Major and Mrs. W. S. Sinlenis, Liverpool.
Lieut. L. W. Bode, Middlesex.
Captain F. R. H. Lambert, R. S. Fusiliers.
Major and Mrs. C. J. B. Stewart, Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut. S. M. Mason, Somersetshire.
Major and Mrs. L. Hornby, East Surrey.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. R. Upcher, S. W. Borderers.
Lieut. W. Honywood, S. W. Borderers.
Lieut. H. V. Campbell, W. Riding.
Captain A. Bowles, E. Yorkshire.
Major C. K. Chatfield, S. Yorkshire.
Lieut. D. Beames, S. Yorkshire.
Lieut. R. Wapshare, R. A.
Lieut. E. R. Hartigan, R. A.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. J. Barker, A. M. D.
Surg.-Major G. H. Young, A. M. D.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. S. J. Rennie, A. M. D.
Hon. Lieut. and Mrs. M. Maloney, Bengal P.W.D.
Wife and two children of Quarter Master Miller, Derbyshire.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay Volunteers paraded on Saturday afternoon under the Commandant, Major-General Hewett. They assembled at the Town Hall, where five companies were formed, and marched to the General Parade-ground, where after a march past in column, the manual and firing exercises (under the Adjutant) and the bayonet exercise (under Major Bayley) were gone through. The Commandant subsequently put the battalion through a few movements, as advancing and retiring in line, changing front to right and left on left and right companies, advancing and retiring in echelon, etc. The bayonet exercise showed considerable improvement; but the battalion movements were not well done, more attention to the preservation of the touch, and particularly in wheeling, being required. The muster was again small, compared to the strength of the corps on paper. Much the same men appear to turn out regularly every Saturday, and we are afraid there are many on the roll who never attend parade at all. F Company has never yet this season turned out more than two men to any drill, but we believe an energetic officer is about to be appointed to it as captain, and there is a chance of this Company, originally one of the best in the Corps, being again represented at the weekly parades. The following officers were present on Saturday:—Captains Tennent, Wyer, Brown, and Jordan; Lieuts. Freeborn, Roughton, Whitehead, and Anderson. The following was the parade state:—

	Field Offrs.	Staff Offrs.	Capt.	Lt.	Sergts.	Drmrs.	Rank & file	Total
A Company	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	13
B do.	0	1	1	1	2	1	13	19
C do.	0	0	1	0	2	0	22	25
D do.	0	0	1	2	4	1	55	63
E do.	0	0	1	1	1	1	21	28
F do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Staff & Band	1	0	0	0	1	0	21	25
Army Staff	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	7
							Total...	183

Yesterday evening there was a church parade. About a hundred men mustered in front of the Gymkhana and marched to the Cathedral, the Scotch Church, and the Fort Chapel, according to their religious predilections.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—The Calcutta Volunteers mustered to the number of 416 at the parade on Wednesday morning against a total at the corresponding parade last year of 257. The corps was put through a series of manœuvres for about an hour and a half by Major Hutchison, officiating Commandant. The Volunteers will probably be brigaded with the regular troops at the parade on Wednesday next.—*Englishman.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.—The pressure is still very uniform. It is highest in Sind, but the area of relatively high pressure extends all over the Peninsula. A strong northerly wind is blowing at Colombo, but elsewhere the wind is light, from the north-east in Burmah, from north-west on the east coast, and from east on the west coast. The temperature has fallen a little, and the air is drier. In Bengal the sky is cloudy, and slight showers have fallen in the Punjab and Assam, but the weather is fine elsewhere.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

AFTER a break of a fortnight, during part of which the pack had been broken up and distributed with the view of checking typhus fever, which had broken out among them, and which has carried off seven couple, the Master and the surviving portion of the pack were to be found the other morning at Santa Cruz a little before daylight.

A field of four-and-twenty had assembled, and the hounds were looking as fit as possible as they were trotted off to the other side of the railway, and many were the congratulations exchanged that the prompt measures adopted by the Master to save the pack had been so successful.

On the other side of the railway crossing the hounds were thrown into cover and soon began to feather, and just as they were settling down on to the line of a jack, Bell's horse, which was apparently rather beany after his long rest, quietly deposited his rider on the ground, but doing him, we hope, no serious injury.

After a little casting about the hounds began to go away hard due east across the open, till they got to the Tulsi main, when a short check occurred,—the sequel showing that the jack had turned sharp north up the line of the pipe and the hounds had overrun the scent. They were helped after a little bit, but without success, and after having been lifted on for about fifty yards we saw one hound (the black-backed beauty, we don't know his name) deliberately leave the pack and hark back to where the scent was lost, and quietly puzzle it out all by himself, giving tongue the moment he had recovered and bringing the rest of the pack on to the line. Then off we went once more straight and hard for Killena Hill, and it was very pretty to see the hounds running up the western slope. Some of the field stuck to the lane on the north side of the hill and cut in there, and got a view of the jack as he crossed the lane; but though a halloa was given, the hounds were permitted to work out the line for themselves, and down they came in three minutes in full cry, and away across the lane. Another slight check occurred at the sheet rock nullah, but when the line was recovered away we tore due east once again across the open, straight for the Vehar stream. On reaching this water, which here is unfordable, and fifty yards broad, the jack was viewed swimming across close to the other side. In rushed the whole pack, making as pretty a hunting picture as one could wish to see. A native sportsman on the other side, who evidently thought that the death of the jack, and not the run after him, was what the Sahib-logue sought, endeavoured to finish him off with a stick as he scaled the bank, but he escaped this persecutor, and the gate of the mango tope being shut, he nipped over the garden wall. The bridge close by let the field get across the stream, and by the time they got round to the Coorla-Vehar road the hounds were coming out of the garden, and then got at fault on the dry dusty road. But after a couple of minutes puzzling away we went again across that beautifully open country behind the Coorla Dispensary, and we ran till we got once more to the top of that high hill overlooking Vehar, when time showing that we had done fifty-five minutes, the Master called off. There was a splendid scent throughout the whole morning, and the run obtained was simply perfect. There were one or two spills, but no damage done, and we were glad to notice a few new faces amongst the field. The card of the next meet is not yet out, but it doubtless will be to-day, and, if we have no more bad luck in the pack we hope still to have a jolly good season.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL—THIRD COMPETITION.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE HANDICAP.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th instant, the third competition for the Forty-twa medal took place, and was won by Mr. Lang; and on Saturday of the same week the annual handicap for the benefit of the Scottish Orphanage came off, and was won by the Captain of the Club, Dr. McDonald, in the best score of the season, 55 for 12 holes.

The play at the second match was much better all round than any we have had this season. The Molly, bribed by the present of a turkey-red pugree, had worked hard at the greens, and the scratch men were able to show some scientific putting. Most of the members at the Orphanage match were Scotchmen, who take an interest in the institution, and played carefully and keenly for the handicap, which was a pretty good one, half stakes going to the winner and half going to the Orphanage. Notwithstanding private lessons from Luximon, the play of the Borderers disappointed expectations. The unexpected news that one of them had to bid farewell to Bombay Links had a depressing effect on both, and instead of the inspiriting strains of Tee-ribus we could only detect now and again a few fugitive notes of the "Border Widow's Lament." In writing of our friend the enthusiastic junior, we might almost stereotype the words that "he carried everything before him the first day." This happened again at the Forty-twa match—not even "the only decent hazard on the course," as he designates the tramway line hazard, being sufficient to check his victorious progress the first day, but; some evil genius invariably spoils his game on the finishing day, and puts him out of the running.

The Madras Medal is to be played for on Tuesday and Wednesday, and we hope to see a large turn out.

The following are the scores of the two matches:—

FORTY-TWA HANDICAP MEDAL.

Names.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Total.	Less points.	Net Total.
Mr. Lang	60	61	121	8	*113
,, Johnston	63	70	133	16	117
,, Greaves	69	66	135	16	119
,, Stiven	61	63	124	4	120
,, Arthur	63	59	122	sc.	122
,, Brown	70	68	138	16	122
,, Roberts	61	62	123	sc.	123
,, Gardner	60	63	123	sc.	123
Dr. Turnbull	68	67	135	9	126
Mr. Hitch	61	69	130	4	126
,, Monteath	74	70	144	16	128
,, Elliot	70	75	145	16	129
,, MacIntosh	79	77	156	24	132
,, Chrystal	68	70	138	sc.	138
,, Miller	Absent	...	...	16	...
,, Mitchel	do.	...	...	24	...
Dr. McDonald	67	absent	...	sc.	...
Mr. Douglas	Absent	...	...	16	...

* Winner.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE HANDICAP.

Dr. McDonald	55	...	...	sc.	55
Mr. Stiven	59	...	...	2	57
,, Hutton	68	...	...	10	58
,, Roberts	58	...	...	sc.	58
,, Lang	62	...	...	3	59
Dr. Turnbull	65	...	...	5	60
Mr. Greaves	69	...	...	8	61
,, Johnston	69	...	...	8	61
,, Monteath	69	...	...	8	61
,, Arthur	62	...	...	sc.	62
,, McLaren	67	...	...	5	62
,, J. Brown	73	...	...	8	65
,, Chrystal	65	...	...	sc.	65
,, Elliot	73	...	...	8	65
,, Hitch	69	...	...	2	67
,, Douglas	absent	...	...	8	...
,, Miller	do.	...	...	8	...
,, Flower	do.	...	...	10	...

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

WE have received the following from the Press Commissioner:—

The Government of India is anxious to receive information at an early date as to the circumstances under which, or the localities in which, locusts in different parts of India breed, and to ascertain what is the history of the insects up to the time at which they commence their migratory flights. Any information on the subject should be communicated to the Office of Revenue and Agriculture, Calcutta. The following extract from an official report published in Russia will give an indication of the character of the information which is required. "It appears that Mr. Portchinsky, Secretary of the Russian Society of Entomology, was sent to the southern provinces of the empire to ascertain in what places grain locusts (*anisoplia anstriuca*) preferred to lay their eggs, and that, having made numerous researches in the Province of Puttava, he came to the following conclusions. The grain locust generally deposits its eggs in wheat fields, and as soon as they are hatched the attacks of the insect on the grain commence. There are generally from twenty to fifty locusts per square archine (an archine is 27 inches) of wheat. Rye and barley fields contain comparatively much fewer larvæ (from two to five) a square archine, but if these fields are near wheat-fields, the larvæ are then just as numerous. The fields which have been sown with wheat the preceding autumn are the receptacles of an immense quantity of larvæ, which it is impossible to destroy before they have become chrysalides. The state of the fields whence the owners have driven the locusts is very different. The pursued insects fly in masses to the neighbouring fields, and while the wheat-field where the owners have fought these insects does not retain more than three to sixteen larvæ a square archine, adjoining fields of flax, buck-wheat, oats, &c., which are not generally attacked by the locusts, become infested and contain from sixteen to twenty-six larvæ an archine. It follows that the use of ropes or machines to drive away the locusts is very dangerous, because, instead of laying their eggs in wheat-fields, where they may be destroyed in the spring while in the state of chrysalides, they light upon the surrounding fields, no matter what they are sown with. Experiments made on the spot by Mr. Portchinsky prove that the larvæ turned up by the plough re-enter the earth quickly, but if they can be kept exposed ten minutes to the sun they infallibly perish under its heat. He concludes that in the spring, when the larvæ (become chrysalides) are in a state of complete immobility, ploughing the fields will be of great use, because the chrysalides, exposed to the action of the sun, will certainly perish. As to fighting the locust by destroying its eggs, Mr. Portchinsky considers this as impossible, inasmuch as the period during which the eggs remain in the ground before they become larvæ is precisely that during which the grain is standing."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 3 p.m.
Band, 10th N. L. I., Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m. (Madras time.)
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Principia (s), from Calcutta; H. M. S. Jumna, Portsmouth; I. G. S. May Frere, Jinjira; H. M. S. Tourmaline, Aden; Lombardy (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 15th:—H.M.S. Eclipse, for Trincomalee. 16th:—Thames, (s), China, &c.; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; Clan Gordon (s), London; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur. 17th:—Java (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the 10th N. L. I. will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, at 6 o'clock (Madras time):—

Grand March......	The Egyptian War......	G. Micallef.
Russian Polaca...	Pas des Patineurs	B. M.
Valse..............	Galatea (Picolo obligato).	The Duke of Edinburgh.
....	Reminiscences of Verdi..	.....
Valse	My Queen	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Zambesi entered, and the s. s. Thames and Clan Gordon left, the dock on Saturday.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE CAVEL CONVENT.—The annual exhibition and distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's Convent, Cavel, took place on Friday evening.

GAIETY THEATRE.—A native theatrical company, called the "Poona Sangita Company," will perform to-night, at the Gaiety Theatre, a popular play called "Sangita Sanbhadra."

SEAMEN'S CHURCH FUND.—We are asked to acknowledge the following subscriptions:—From Captain Anderson, s. s. Thames, Rs. 23-1-9, 13 shillings, 2 half-crowns, 1 Italian coin, 6 florins, 8 six-pences, 4 three-pences, and 10 copper coins. From Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, Rs. 51.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Mrs. Cohen, residing in the Bellasis-road, reported to the police that on Friday last, while travelling in a tram-car, she lost a gold watch and chain, with pendants of, the collective value of Rs. 200.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Ardaseer Bomonjee, a sherbet-shopkeeper, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling liquor by retail without a license from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 15.

OBSTRUCTION.—Kundun Mahiboob was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of wilfully obstructing C. de Mello, a servant of the tramway company, in the discharge of his duty. He was fined Rs. 5.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Adum Jeeva was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing damage to the water-pipes of the Bombay Municipality. He was fined Rs. 20.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Samuel Murriam, a native Christian, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 2-0-6, the property of Succaram Tooccaram. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TREATMENT OF LEPERS.—We may mention that the attention of missionaries in Egypt having been drawn four or five years ago to notices in the *Bombay Guardian* of Dr. Bhau Daji's medicine for lepers, and having ordered some and found it very effectual, have continued to obtain it year by year up to the present time, and continued to report very favourably of its efficacy.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE REV. FATHER COOKE, S. J.—On Christmas day, 1858, our little journal, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, was placed in the hands of Reverend Father Cook, S J., who had arrived in Bombay on the 11th November previous. During the long period of twenty-four years Father Cooke held his office of Editor of this journal with a perseverance and faithfulness to the holy cause it advocates that have gained him the affection of all his readers. On this day the *Examiner* changes hands, the Reverend Father Cooke having been relieved of his arduous duties in the Fort Chapel and been appointed Military Chaplain at St. Patrick's, Poona.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*

THE McCULLOCH FUND.

WE have to acknowledge the following additional subscriptions to the fund:—

Capt. W. M. Tennent	Rs. 15
E. V. Roughton, Esq.	,, 10
Previously acknowledged	,, 55

WAREHOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

THE following is an extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department:—

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. P.-1686, dated 3rd August 1882—Submitting, with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 805, dated 3rd March last, a memorandum No. 3721, dated 12th May last, from the Collector of Ahmednagar, who forwards a report by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Huzar Deputy Collector, on the Nagar cotton market; forwarding also further reports received from the Collectors of Poona, Khandeish, and Sholapur on the subject of the erection of warehouses for agricultural produce near railway stations in their respective charges; and making remarks as follows:—"The Collector of Satara, Mr. Pratt, observes that "there being no railway station at present within 70 miles of any Municipality in the Satara Collectorate, it will be time enough to report in regard to the Deccan railway stations when the line is in existence and the position of the stations known." While as regards Nasik, the Collector, Mr. Ramsay, states that "the railway stations from which there is most goods traffic are Manmad, Lasalgaon and Ghoti. There are no Municipalities at any of these places, and there is no probability of any Local Fund money being available for some years to come." "The success of the Stewart Cotton Market at Ahmednagar has been very great. T. D., and The Commissioner has accordingly had Mr. Hamilton's report printed for circulation to officers in this Division as it may prove exceedingly useful in showing what can be done to foster and encourage trade by affording all facilities and conveniences."

Resolution.—In accordance with paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 805, dated 3rd March 1882, the Commissioner, C. D., has submitted a full and comprehensive report from the Huzar Deputy Collector of Ahmednagar furnishing particulars of the cost of construction, the working expenses and the receipts of the warehouse established at that place called the "Stewart Cotton Market, Ahmednagar." Mr. Robertson reports that he has had the report printed for circulation to officers in his Division, "as it may prove exceedingly useful in showing what can be done to foster and encourage trade by affording all facilities and conveniences." A few printed copies of the reports should be obtained and forwarded to the Commissioners, N. D., and the Commissioner in Sind for circulation among the Municipalities and Local Fund Committees concerned, in continuation of Government Resolution No. 105, dated 3rd March 1882. The Commissioner, C. D., has also submitted reports from the Collectors of Poona, Khandesh and Sholapur, and extracts from the reports of the Collectors of Satara and Nasik, on the subject of the erection of warehouses for agricultural produce near railway stations. From these reports it appears that the Collector of Poona is of opinion that warehouses should be established at Poona and Talegaon where there are Municipalities, and at Diksal where there is no Municipality. The Collector of Sholapur states that the only railway station in his district where a Municipal warehouse might at present be established is at Sholapur, and he has laid the matter before the Municipal Committee for consideration. It may be hoped that the information now supplied regarding the success of the warehouse at Ahmednagar will induce the Municipalities of Poona, Talegaon and Sholapur, and in the case of Diksal the Local Fund Committee, to try the experiment in those places both for the convenience of the trade and as an outlay of money likely to prove profitable.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SEVERAL additional candidates have been declared to have passed for the degrees mentioned below:—For the L. M. and S. degree, Nanabhai Nowrojee Katrak. For the LL. B. degree, Rustam K. R. Cama, Mahadev Bhasker Chavbal, Jamsetjee Behramjee Kanga, Raghvendra Shrinivas Marajkar, Motilal Mugatlal Munshi, Ramchander Dajee Nagarkur, and Rustam Bomansha Vakil. For the B. A. degree (old system), Bhasker Dhondu Manarikar. For the M. A. degree, Mahadev Yeshvant Dole.

The result of the Matriculation examination, which was to be declared this evening, has been postponed till Thursday next.

At a meeting of the Senate held on Saturday last, an offer of Rs. 3,000 from the relatives of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigaumwalla, to found a scholarship in his name in connection with the University, was accepted with thanks. It was at the same time resolved that the scholarship be awarded to the candidate who passes the L. C. E. examination with the highest number of marks.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A VALUABLE contribution to the discussion on the many difficult points at present in controversy in regard to the question of local self-government has just been issued from the Byculla Press. It is a "Note on Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency," by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik. The writer has evidently an intimate knowledge of the problems requiring solution, and there is a great deal of useful suggestion as well as of valuable information in his "Note." Take, for example, the following para. on

LOCAL FUNDS.

The idea of spending money on works of local utility, such as wells, tanks, dharmsalas, or rest-houses, and planting trees to afford shade to the parched and weary traveller, is deeply rooted in the Hindu mind. It is associated with *punya*, or acts of religious merit. Such works are looked upon as charitable works, the construction of which is enjoined on the rich as well as on the kings, by the Hindu Shasthras, as a sacred duty. The notion is as old as, or perhaps older than, the most ancient rocks which chronicle the events and the noble works of the oldest archæological remains. Every succeeding age of Indian history has exemplified it. Such charitable works are purely local, and are constructed often by wealthy private individuals independently of the assistance or interference of the government of the time. Every part of India bears testimony to such voluntary local works. They did not cease to be constructed even during the period of Mahomedan rule. On the contrary, the Mahomedan rulers of India encouraged such works on the part of the wealthy and the charitable, whether Hindu or Mussalman, and, in many cases, followed their examples. Under the Maratha rule voluntary works of public utility by private individuals received perhaps very great encouragement, and we find at this day in all parts of India many solid works of olden times, showing uncommon engineering skill and workmanship. While they have stood the test of ages, gigantic works of modern construction, under trained agency, have either tumbled down or given way, as witness the scandals which now and then arise in connection with bridges, military barracks, and the other works constructed through the agency of the Public Works Department. The well of charity has not yet dried up, and pious Hindus in all parts of India, even at this day, consider it one of the best uses of their money to devote it to works of public utility.

Under the British Government, till very lately, the village Punchayets secured funds, without any reference at all to Government, through the village heads of their respective communities, and under the influence of the Mahajan or trade guilds. Of late years, however, these two sources of charity, have, so far as the interior of the districts are concerned, been found to be failing, owing, it is believed, to increased calls on the people for taxes,—imperial, provincial, local and municipal. But, apart from this, village wants were supplied by what is known in Gujarat as *Malwero* Funds, which are a certain percentage of imperial revenue set apart for the construction and repairs of village *chowries* and other village works. It was found that the balances to the credit of these Funds, varying in amount from two to three lakhs of rupees, still lie unused with every district Collector in Gujarat, and are available for village works. They are altogether apart from local funds.

The first impulse to the collection of funds for education and works of local public utility in the Bombay Presidency was given by the late Sir (then Captain) George Wingate, the pioneer of the Bombay Revenue Survey,—an officer whose views on many public, administrative, and economic questions of the day were far in advance of those of the Government of the time. In 1830, he warmly supported Mr. Davidson, his friend and coadjutor, in the work of the Revenue Survey in the Deccan, in his proposals to devote a portion of the funds remitted from the land tax to the establishment of village schools. His recommendation, although favourably viewed by the then Bombay Government, did not meet with a ready response. Ten years after, similar suggestions for raising funds for village education were made by Mr. Jonathan Duncan Inverarity. His suggestions, too, appear to have been laid aside. In 1852, however, Major Wingate submitted a scheme for providing means of education and internal communication in all rural districts of the Presidency, by a cess upon the revenue. This scheme was discussed among different officials but nothing practical came out of it, though, we are told, "there was a wonderful unanimity in approval of its general features." To Sir Bartle Frere, who has been to Bombay what Sir Donald Macleod was to the Punjab, this Presidency is indebted for a practical plan of raising local funds. In a Government Resolution No. 3115, dated the 18th September, 1863, he sketched out a project for raising funds for education and works of local utility in the districts, for organizing Local Fund Committees, and giving them "an influential voice in the disposal of the funds."

With respect to the alleged difficulty of finding competent chairmen to relieve Collectors of the duty of presiding over Local Boards and Municipalities, Mr. Javerilal shows, pretty conclusively we think, that the difficulty will not be found insuperable:—

The first practical proposal has reference to the appointment of non-official Presidents of Local Boards and Municipalities, in place of the Collector of the district. In their Resolution of the 18th May last, the Government of India have almost exhausted the reasons which have made it necessary to make the change in the constitution of Local Boards, urban and rural, not only desirable, but even necessary. I will add one more reason in support of the change. It is that at present the Collector, as President of Local Boards, is the medium of correspondence between the Government and the Local Boards, municipal and local fund. All the records of the district Local Fund Committee are in his charge. The result of this system is that in all questions coming up before the district Committee the non-official members especially are at a considerable disadvantage as regards information, past and present, bearing on such questions. As the medium of correspondence between the Government and the Local Boards, the Collector has to place points before them in a light which reflects the views of both parties. But having, as President, a view of his own to enforce on their attention it would be too much to expect from human nature that he would refrain, especially in controversial matters, from making statements which are altogether colourless. To the success of the Local Self-Government scheme, it appears to me essential that Local Boards should be freed from the overshadowing influence of the Collector, however well-meaning or estimable he may be. This need not diminish his influence or his usefulness to the Local Boards. On the contrary, it would appear that he would better exercise his influence and be really useful to the Local Boards by being a director and adviser of Local Boards from without than a participator in the action of the collective body. If district Collectors come, as the Government of India rightly observe, "to realize that the system really opens to them a fairer field for the exercise of administrative tact and directive energy than the more autocratic system which it supersedes, then it may be hoped that the period of failures will be short, and that real and substantial progress will very soon become manifest." The Government of India, accordingly, would wish to see non-official persons acting, wherever practicable, as Presidents or Chairmen of Local Boards, and where it may not be possible to get non-official Chairmen, the Collector or his Assistant may, for the present, retain his duties. H. E. the Governor in Council has, after much hesitation, at last accepted the principle, and in para. 5 of the Resolution of the 27th October, would "assure the Government of India that whenever such a course is practicable and any private person is found fit to discharge the duties of President, and is willing to accept the office, he will have no hesitation in conferring the post upon a non-official," and further that "the arrangement for nominating a Collector to be President of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees should be regarded as temporary, and would cease as soon as properly qualified private gentlemen could be found and would be willing to accept the office." It is to be noted that there are four Local Boards for which Chairmen are wanted in most of the districts of this Presidency, namely,—District Local Fund Committee, City Municipality, Taluka Local Fund Committee, and Town Municipality. Now, I would grant that doubts may be entertained as to the possibility of finding eligible private persons in talukas and small towns, to act as Chairmen of Taluka Local Fund Committees and Town Municipalities, but it would be a rare case indeed where a whole district should be unable to furnish a fair quota of non-official gentlemen fit and willing to discharge the duties of a President of a City Municipality, or show a single individual fit to be President of the District Local Fund Committee. Almost every district in this Presidency has, I believe, among its residents a body of Government pensioners, some of whom have served as either Deputy Collectors, Duftardars, Sub Judges, Mamlatdars, Managers of Native States on behalf of Government, Head Accountants, Engineers, or in other capacities in the public service, and have had, when in active service, seats on Local Boards in their official capacity. We should be glad to find some employment of a character which makes them useful members of the Local Boards and of local society. Besides Government pensioners, there would be found to be men of business habits among Jagirdars, Desais, Deshmukhs, Inamdars, Watandars and other land holding classes, and among banking and mercantile classes, and Vakils, private Medical Practitioners and Engineers, from whom it would not be difficult, I think, to select competent men, to whom a regard for the social position which the office of a President of the Local Fund and of the Municipal Committee must confer, would be an inducement to discharge its duties. In Gujarat, for instance, Surat can well afford to give a choice of persons fit to take the place of President of its Municipality from the representatives of the different classes which inhabit the City.

We are glad to see that the opinion we have expressed in favour of associating non-official Europeans in the work of local government is shared by so competent a native writer as Mr. Javerilal:—

It is necessary here to say that I do not see any reason why the choice of a non-official President should be limited to Natives exclusively. The field of selection may be made as wide as possible by including non-official Europeans in the work of Local Self-Government. In the large Cities of this Presidency, such as Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, and Poona, there is always a number of non-official Europeans in the persons of Agents to European Houses, or Bank Agents or Managers of Mills, and other private gentlemen, whose knowledge and experience of representative institutions in England or Europe may be most usefully turned to account as Presidents of Local Boards. I am sure such independent European gentlemen would help the cause of self-government in a material degree. This has been well exemplified in Bombay in the case of the Bombay Municipality, in the Bombay Legislative Council, and in all public movements at the Presidency, undertaken and carried out in the name of the inhabitants of Bombay. It may be pointed out here that, on this side of India, the relations between Natives and non-official Europeans have been of a friendly and harmonious character, and free from the unpleasantness which now and then seem, to characterize other parts of British India. This is a hopeful sign. In the mofussil cities of this Presidency, also, instances are not wanting where fair opportunities have been given to them, non-official Europeans have done, and are doing, useful service. One instance out of several in point, which occurs to me as I write is that of Mr. Cotton of the enterprising firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. of Broach. Mr. Cotton is Manager of the Alfred Mills at Broach. He has for several years past served, with credit to himself and benefit to the Municipality, as Chairman of the Broach Municipality. Other instances might be cited. On the whole, it seems to me that the cause of Local Self-Government would gain largely by the association of non-official Europeans with natives in the work of Local Boards.

This sensible and well-written "Note" should be read by every-one desiring to understand the views of educated natives on the self-government scheme.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER AUSTRAL.

A GREAT sensation was occasioned in Melbourne on Saturday, the 11th inst., by the receipt of intelligence that the magnificent Orient liner Austral, 5,588 tons, John Murdoch commander, had foundered in harbour at Sydney. The Austral had been busily coaling for some time from lighters moored alongside of her. The coal, however, had been placed in the bunkers on the starboard side, which gave the vessel a list, and as the weight gradually increased the water rose nearer to her lower portholes. These were unfortunately left open, and immediately they reached the level of the water, a torrent poured into the vessel which no human skill could counteract. The vessel gradually filled and settled down between 40ft. and 50ft. depth of water. This occurred at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning whilst the vessel was lying snugly at anchor in Neutral Bay. There were on board at the time the officers and crew, numbering between 70 and 80 men, and of these five are known to have perished, the others just succeeding in saving themselves by jumping into the lighters alongside of the ship. Most of them were in their berths, and some asleep at the time when the alarm was raised, and they had to rush out half naked, just as they were, and escape, some into the lighters alongside, others into boats which were despatched from neighbouring vessels to their assistance. Later in the morning divers were sent down to the vessel, and [illegible] continued at work since. Their first duty was to secure the chronometers, ship's papers, and other valuables. The bodies of Mr. Perkins, the purser, of Mr. James Alexander, the refrigerating engineer, and of three lascars who were employed on the vessel, were found below, they not having had time to escape from the vessel. Pumping gear has since been obtained from Melbourne, and arrangements are being made to cover the portholes with iron plates, to hermetically seal the vessel and pump out the water, and to raise her. The Austral is lying on a bed of soft clay, being at the bow in about six fathoms, and at the stern in about 10 fathoms of water. She is therefore in a sloping position. The promenade deck is about 5ft. under water, the bridge being left high and dry. She had 2,000 tons of iron and 1,000 tons of coals on board at the time of the accident. She was to have continued coaling until she had taken on board from 2,700 to 3,000 tons. The Austral was 474ft. long by 48ft. beam, and a depth of 37ft. It is [illegible] that she was one of the finest merchant ships afloat and [illegible] said to have been nearly a quarter of a million. On Monday, the 13th inst., Mr. H. Sheill, the coroner, commenced an inquiry into the cause of death of the five persons whose bodies had been found. In the course of his evidence, Captain Murdoch stated that he arrived in Sydney Harbour on the 3rd inst. On the 8th inst., after having discharged a quantity of cargo at Circular Quay, he went out into Neutral Bay, and made fast to the company's mooring. No cargo had been taken in for the homeward voyage up to that time. On Tuesday and Wednesday he discharged the remainder of the cargo. The Austral [illegible] on Saturday morning [illegible] the bottom of the ports was about 4ft. 6in. above water level. He then had between 1,800 and 1,900 tons of coal on board, and approximately about 180 tons of dead weight in the bottom. [illegible] the remnant of the outward cargo, [illegible] all the tanks were full the ship [illegible] of water ballast, but on Friday night she had only 180 tons of water ballast on board. The Austral was a very tight ship [illegible] at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock. The [illegible] commenced coaling from the Woonona. Instructions were given to the watchman that if he saw any irregularity on board the ship he was to call the chief officer and inform him. He was most particularly told that if [illegible] by the coaling on the starboard side, he was to communicate with the chief officer at once. The weather was perfectly fine and the sea smooth. Until 12 o'clock, Captain Murdoch sat in the cabin reading. At 12 o'clock he left the deck, and then went to bed, but before doing so he walked round the promenade deck, and looked over the side of the vessel to see what [illegible] had been made in the coaling operations. There was then not the slightest list in the ship. He [illegible] about a quarter to 2 o'clock, and walked round the deck again. The ship was still perfectly upright. He returned to bed, and was awakened at a quarter-past 4 o'clock by the chief officer telling him that the ship was going over. He gave instructions to the chief officer to turn up all hands and save their lives, as by that time the ship had gone over, so that saving her was quite out of the question. In his opinion the placing of 150 tons of coal in any particular part of the vessel was not sufficient to give the vessel a list, and he could not account for her foundering.—*Melbourne Argus.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at [illegible] per Bottle. [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Lieut.-Col. W. MERRIMAN, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at Military Store, Fort, Barrack Office compound, unserviceable Barrack stores, consisting of chairs, privy pans, cot boards, sigries, tape cotton, lamp, 3 triangle badlah, &c., &c.

Owing to their departure to Madras the private furniture of Colonel H. S. Olcott and Madam H. P. Balvatsky and of the Parents Theosophical Society, will be sold by Public Auction at the Bungalow situated at Breach Candy Mahalakshmee Chowkee, known as the Crow's Nest.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place, household furniture, piano plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 18th December, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Stock in Trade Kerosine Oil Lamps, Fountains, Safes, Fancy Goods, &c.

Under instruction from Mr. Charles Zerrenner the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the 21st and 23rd instant, the sale to commence at 1-30 p.m., at No. 4, Elphinstone-circle, the whole of the valuable Stock in Trade comprising of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light kerosine-oil lamps of all descriptions.

Kerosine-oil cooking stoves.
Silbers' patent table lamps.
Combination Kosmos wind proof lamps.
Bohemian glassware.
Perpetual and other Fountains.
Superior Iron Safes of Sizes.
Do. Cash Boxes.
Ice Machines.
Toys, Air Guns, and Pistols.
The property is now in view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th December, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the first seller to sell by public auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst, at 1 p.m., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawala, Esq., 86½ tons, more or less as found on weighing, Watson's Hartley Coal, ex Peerless, now lying at Mody Bunder.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Marine Stores, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th, and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of surplus Marine and Engineering stores, iron and brassware, also old ropes, canvass, coal ashes, scrap iron, iron tubes, empty drums and packages, marble baths, slate-tanks, old filters, ship's scuttles, lead pipes and sheets, cast lead, warm clothing, broken glass and crockery, ship steering wheels, a quantity of tin utensils for European crews, old carpet curtains, settis and chairs, cabin fittings, boats and oars, old water closets, defaced jams and oilmanstores, sparkling and still wines, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD CONDEMNED TELEGRAPH WIRE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnacbunder, near Metal Mart, by order of Vulleebhoy Moola Mahomedbhoy, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Thuker Duyall Muthoora.

One lot old condemned telegraph wire.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 18th December, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
10 cases coloured ground prints.
13 ,, Cashmere prints.
8 ,, gold prints.
10 boxes Chateau de Conde and Champagne in quarts and quarter quarts.
4 English-made plated and brass mounted gig harness.
4 cases paper pictures.
4 rolls tapestry carpets.
On account of the concerned—
1 fourteen stops harmonium, by Alexander.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a consignment of fancy goods consisting of China flower, and cigar stands, paper weights, flower baskets, boxes and vases, candlesticks, flower vases, sugar boxes, handkerchief boxes, crucifix, inkstands, scent bottles, mirrors, photo. frames, cups, tobacco boxes, watchstands, cruet waggons, egg spoon and knife stands, jugs, toy, harmonium, kerosine hanging lamps.

The goods are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

B 118, C 118—2 cases toys, hardware, &c., ex s.s. Arcot.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2D CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder, to close consignments ex Byculla and kairos.

100 first-class teak squares.
125 second-class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchases.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Byculla, opposite the Metal Mart, the stock-in-trade of Noor Mahomed Sulliman, consisting of blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware, porcelainware, pictures, lamps, flower vases, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on a date to be fixed hereafter, at the Colaba Castle, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chokey, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, and English-made walnutwood household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized slate billiard table by Burrows and Watts, with balls, cues, cruet-stand, marking board and lamp complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oilpaintings and chromolithographs in gilt frames, real Brussels, Persian and Jubulpoor carpets, sewing machines, treasury safe, &c., the property of the late JAMES GREAVES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th December, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, large handsome English almirah with glass doors, handsome large fish aquarium on stand with gold fish, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong black Australian horse, a handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, a handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham, one handsome chesnut child's pony, a handsome Surat cow giving eight seers of milk daily, sets of plated and brass-mounted single harness, and also valuable books, a handsome oakwood harmonium with 13 stops, &c., &c., the property of ALFRED D. SAUNDERS, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware such as curry dishes, soyframe, toast rack, 12 pairs dessert knives and forks in case, table and chamber candlesticks, handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, Madras pattern sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, mallet pattern arm chairs, very handsome circular, pier, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, and drawing-room chairs, firstrate engravings and chromolithographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, a handsome oakwood 13 stops harmonium (in good order) by Soundy and Co., parian figures, very rich table ornaments, centre ottoman, reclining and half-backed couches, canterbury, glass and fish pond, very handsome elaborately carved fourpost bedstead, iron japanned bedstead, English almirah with glass door, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of valuable books, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English-built double-seated brougham.
1 chesnut brougham horse.
1 black Australian horse.
1 chesnut child's pony.
Sets of single and double harness, saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Also the property of another gentleman.
1 splendid brindled English cow in milk with calf.
1 handsome Lady's side saddle in very good order (nearly new.)

Several consignments of costly hanging table and vase lamps, of numerous latest patterns and designs, porcelain toilet sets, flower-pots, tea and coffee sets, porcelainware, iron stone chinaware, platedware, flower-vases, perfumery, soap, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th, and WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the old *Gazette* office, Meadow-street, by order of Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, an invoice of kerosine lamps, by the celebrated manufacturers Messrs. W. Wilson & Co., of Birmingham, the same consisting of single, double, three light and four light hanging kerosine lamps, and vase lamps of various kinds, to which the attention of the native nobility, parties furnishing up-country merchants, agents, shop-keepers, who may wish to decorate their houses, gardens, shops, &c.

A shipment of Messrs. G. Pillevite and Son, of Paris, handsome porcelainware, consisting of breakfast, tea, coffee, and toilet sets.

A shipment of Messrs. Berbeck & Co.'s iron stone chinaware, consisting of table, soup, dessert and cheese plates, cups and saucers, &c., &c.

A collection from Messrs. Vogue and Son, of Bohemian glass vases, flower pots, liquor sets, table ornaments, candlesticks, hookas, biscuit boxes, goblets, &c.

An invoice of platedware, consisting of tea sets, cruet, pickle, liquor, toy frames, muffiniers, butter pots, &c.

An invoice of Messrs. J. Deffries and Son's glory star vase, lamps with furniture.

An invoice of Gustave Bohmen's perfumery consisting of eau-de-cologne, lavender, scent, soap, &c.

An invoice of numerous kinds of carpets, rugs and door rugs, &c.

An invoice of writing-desks, work boxes, game boxes, tea caddy boxes, &c.

On account and risk of the first indentor, Hajee Vallee Hajee Khamissa—

1 case gilt jewellery consisting of watch guards, &c.

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., sell by public auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit-lane, Byculla, a very large quantity of cloth, serge, and leather cuttings, drab woollen cloth, cloth remnants, great coats, drab pyjamas, lascars' coats, uniform of sorts, khakee cloths or turbans, khakee drills, English boot soles, canvas great coat straps, Madras helmets, boot lace, braid empty cases, &c., &c.

Terms—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within three days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANWARE.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, an invoice of 25 cases Japanware, consisting of handsome awata shippo vases, awata shippo pots and covers, awata shippo jars and covers, awata tea sets &c. &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Committee of Adjustment, a lot of wearing apparels, uniform dresses, railway rugs, Cabul tent, a box containing 2 pistols, a first rate gun by A. Lang and Co., 2 saddles complete, a lot of valuable books and other sundry articles, &c., the property of the late Capt. W. T. G. Denny, R. A.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Old Waggon Sheets (dressed) Waste Papers, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Good's Depot, Wari Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A large quantity of Old Waggon Sheets (dressed) Waste Papers, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., &c., &c.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 first-rate double-barrelled rifle by Hollis and Sons.
1 do. do. gun by Westley Richards.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th December, 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............Dollars 2,350,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL, TO LET, unfurnished 2nd floor of large BUNGALOW, Drawing and Dining-room and 3 Bed-rooms. Open to the Sea and extensive views. Good domestic offices and stabling. Apply to "B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A MANUAL of the Land Revenue Systems and Land "Tenures of British India." By Mr. BADEN POWELL, C.S. Price net Rs. 6 per copy. Apply to LIBRARIAN, Central Forest School, Dehra Dun.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CUTTING of COAL in the Mohpani Mines for the year 1883. Particulars of agreement can be seen at the Company's office, and all information respecting the same can be had on application to the Agent, NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Limited, GADARWARRA, C. P.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from 12th to 25th instant, both days inclusive, and that the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 20th December, 1882.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 11th December, 1882.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay time), at the offices of the Chamber, to receive the report of the outgoing Committee, to confirm the nomination of the members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII., and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 8th Dec. 1882.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAAR.

BLACKWOOD Carved Furniture.

Blackwood Carved Furniture.

A handsome bay Arab Horse suitable for a Charger, carries 14 stone, perfectly sound. Single, double, and four-in-hand plated mounted harnesses.

Just received per s. s. Rome a handsome highly finished Como Landau, built by Windover of Longacre.

A Prince Erdody Dog-cart by Windover.

HORMUSJEE NUSSERWANJI DAROOWALLA has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to Memon Hajee alias Hajee Abdoolcarim. All persons having any CLAIM against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are required to make the same known to Mr. R. M. Sayani, purchaser's solicitor, at his office in Church-gate-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and no claims will be entertained thereafter.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY,

All that piece of fazendary land, with the dwelling house standing thereon, lying on the east side of old Gavli Mohla, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 97, and bounded on the east by sweepers passage, on the west by public-road, on the north by the house of Syed Rahimtoola Sha, and on the south by the house of Memon Joosub Rahimtoola.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1882.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

FULLY matured and of very delicate flavour, can be highly recommended as pure and genuine spirit.

Price, Rs. 36 per dozen.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET,

AN excellent breakfast wine and good value for money.

Quarts Rs. 11 per doz.
Pints ,, 6 ,, ,,

LONDON CLUB SHERRY,

IS a fine old Wine, very soft and dry.
Rs. 28 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,

for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap.	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:—

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS AND NOVELTIES.

Knot Scarves, a large assortment	... Rs.	1 12 to Rs.	2 12
Made up Bows	... ,,	0 12 to ,,	2 4
Pin Scarves, latest shapes	... ,,	0 12 to ,,	2 8
Sterling Silver Scarf Pins, Sporting, &c.	... ,,	3 8	
Windsor's Scarves, The Knot or Bow	... ,,	2 0 to ,,	3 0
Sterling Silver Scarf Rings	...		5 0
Gentleman's Best French Kid White Gloves	... ,,	2 0 to ,,	2 8
Gentlemen's Best French Kid Gloves Assorted Drabs Lavenders	... ,,	3 0	
Ladies Dogskin and White Doe Gauntlet Gloves	... ,,	2 12 per pair.	
Gentlemen's Tan Dogskin Gloves	... ,,	2 12 to ,,	3 0
Braces, a large assortment	... ,,	1 12 to to	2 8
Gladstone Bags Elegantly fitted	... ,,	100 0 to ,,	120 0
Gladstone Best Hide ...	... ,,	28 0 to ,,	30 0
Hand Bags, a large assortmet ...	... ,,	8 8 to ,,	25 0

THORPE AND CO.,
LADIES & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT.

1.	March	Orpheum	Slach.
2.	Overture	Zanetta	Auber.
3.	Waltz	Am Worther See	Koschat.
4.	Medley	Opera Norma	Stasny.
5.	Mazurka	Kriegers Liebchen	Strauss.
6.	Chorus	Tannhauser	Wagner.
7.	Overture	Les Trois Capitaines	Herman.
8.	Waltz	Aus dem bohmer Wald	Kopetzky.
9.	Polka	Russian	Moos.
10.	Galop	Toll und Voll	Kaulich.

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

Musical Director,
MORITZ SIEGL.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

		Rs.
MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN;	Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish, Walnut Case ...	500
Ditto	in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops—(New Model) ...	500
Ditto	with Ornamental Top and Gold panels, 10 stops and 2 swells (New Model) ...	450
Ditto	in Gothic case, with 12 stops and 2 swells (a very powerful Instrument) New Model ...	650
AMERICAN ORGANS BY BELL & CO.		
In Ornamental case with Rack at the back for Music, 2 Stops and Knee Swell...		250
Ditto. Ditto.	With 8 Stops and Knee Swell ...	350
AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTY.		
With Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops, and Knee Swell ...		300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.		
Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops...		45
Do. Do.	13 Stops and two Swells ...	75
AMERICAN ORGANS BY GEO. WOODS.		
The District Organ, 4 Stops and Knee Swell compass, 4 Octoves ...		160
The Bungalow Organ, 6 Stops and Knee Swell compass, 5 Octaves ...		300
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.		
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes ...		120
HARMONIUMS.		
Solid Oak, 4 Octaves ...		100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers...		120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers		160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ...		180
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ...		800
HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.		
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...		250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ..		300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector zinc bottom...		350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ditto ...		500

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,
21, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.
Telephone Number 58.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

LARGE consignments of NEW GOODS are now to hand for all departments:

TAILORING.

New Tweeds, Angolas, Diagonals, Khakee Drills, Cricketing Flannels, Bedford-cords and Velvet-cords for Riding Breeches, &c., &c.

SHIRTS.

French Cambrics, Latest designs, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Oxford cloths, Zephyr-cloths, Shirt Jewellery, &c., &c.

HATS.

New Shapes in Zephyr Felt, Black and Drab Dress Hats, Helmets, Sun Hats, Shikar Hats, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Solid Leather, Tan Canvas, Japanned Canvas, Courier Bags, Gladstone Bags, Excelsior Bags, Dressing Cases (a large assortment), Writing Cases, Hold-alls, Straps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Largest and Best Selected stock in this Presidency. Orders executed promptly, and best English and French leather only are used.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

Atkinson's Soaps and Perfumery, Brushes, and every requisite for a journey by land or sea.

FANCY STICKS, UMBRELLAS AND OTHER CHOICE GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

PURE DRINKING WATER.

SUCH a necessity to health in this and all tropical climates can be obtained by the use of

CHEAVIN'S RAPID WATER FILTERS.

These Filters purify with astonishing rapidity, and do not easily get choked.

Half-gallon size	...Rs. 7 8	Two-and-a-half gallon size	...Rs. 12 8
One-and-a-half gallon size	... ,, 9 8	Three-and-a-half gallon size	... ,, 17 8

Five-gallon size, Rs. 24-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Custom Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
21	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	22
23	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	24

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has received a LARGE and CHOICE SELECTION of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
SELECTED FROM THE FIRST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.
AN EARLY INSPECTION OF THE GOODS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS

HAVE THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS
IN INDIA.

ALL HAVE BEEN CHOSEN BY A CELEBRATED ARTIST AND ARE MARKED AT SUCH PRICES THAT WE DEFY COMPETITION.

CONNOISSEURS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS DURING THE NEXT FIVE DAYS.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET,

AND

BRANCH.
RAMPART ROW,
CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases	...................Rs	25
Do. hunting ,,	.... ,,	26*
Do. half-hunting ,,	.... ,,	27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE PATENT "PELICAN WARE."

AMONG the splendid assemblage of new goods, all of the latest and most approved style, and obtained from the very best houses in the trade, which are now being exhibited in our Show Rooms, none, perhaps, will be more admired than the large and *recherché* array of what has been felt for many years to be a great desideratum—namely, UNTARNISHABLE ELECTROPLATED ARTICLES. These are produced by a recent process introduced and patented by an eminent English manufacturer. By this process every article is completely coated with a transparent film of glaze. This glaze, which is the result of careful scientific research, is sufficiently hard to withstand ordinary wear and tear; at the same time it has a certain degree of elasticity that prevents it from being easily fractured. Coated with this protective covering, the article no longer requires the constant cleaning and polishing it would were it not so treated; simple dusting or washing is all that is necessary to make it look equal to new. It will at once be obvious that the process is calculated to save a large amount of time and labour, and that the articles upon which it is employed always present a uniformly brilliant appearance. Thus in the families of the nobility, in club-houses, hotels, and other large establishments, where a considerable quantity of plate is in daily use, the mere saving of time will form no inconsiderable item of economy, and leave servants at liberty to attend to other duties, thus benefiting both master and servant. It is well known to all who have the charge of plate that rouge and other polishing powders quickly wear away both gold and silver, and this source of depreciation is avoided by the glazing process. The improvements have, however, been carried out farther, for in conjunction with the foregoing are employed artistic decorations in colours, which are painted on like the designs on china, and when glazed the ornamentation is effectively protected from injury. This system of decoration, in combination with engraved and chased figures, affords an endless field for artistic display, and produces a charming as well as novel effect. It is by no means too much to say that the firm producing this ware deserves the highest credit for the skill and scientic ability which they have brought to bear upon this subject, and that by unwearied patience they have succeeded in bringing the invention to a pitch of perfection that leaves little or nothing to be desired. For silver or plated articles to be used at sea, and for Colonial use, nothing could be better; it is just the kind of improvement adapted to meet the wants of both cases, and we are sure it will be widely appreciated. Among a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, the firm has produced a series of very elegant designs in chimney ornaments, which will not break with a fall as in the case of costly china vases. We may also mention a few other items, as biscuit boxes, card trays, dessert stands, liqueur stands, tea and coffee services, and a legion of other ornamental and domestic matters, all of which are made of the best material, and only require to be seen to be appreciated.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK.

December 11, 1882.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 48, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce that he has got a LARGE VARIETY of WOOLEN CLOTH, viz. Broad Cloth, Trousering, Merrino, Alpaca, Flannel, &c., &c.

He also undertakes to supply ready-made Clothes for Gentlemen, Grooms, Office Peons, Domestic Servants, &c., &c.

Gentlemen who will accord him their patronage will find that his charges are very moderate and the work very satisfactorily done.

Samples are forwarded at any time when desired.

JAMSETJEE EDULJEE BANATWALLA,
101, Fort Bazaar Gate.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence of best material:—

	Rs.	a.	
1. Lawn-Tennis Bats (carved or straight) ...	2	8	each.
2. Racquet do. do. ...	3	0	,,
3. Badminton (Gent's or Lady's) ...	1	0	,,
4. Lawn-Tennis Nets ...	5	0	,,
5. Badminton Nets ...	1	8	,,
6. Shuttlecocks ...	3	0	per doz.
7. Riding & Walking Canes-Silver, mounted	1	8	each.
8. Walking Canes do. thick..	4	0	,,

Cock handle and fancy bats with monograms made to order. Also just received Jefferies' best Lawn-Tennis and Racquet Gear. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

NOTICE.
No. 6112 of 1882-83.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine up to noon (Bombay time) on the First day of January, 1883, for the supply for one year by contract of articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government vessels at Bombay.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named, each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tender forms can be obtained at this office, and should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government vessels at Bombay."

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th November, 1882.

NOTICE.
No 6114 OF 1882-83.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 P.M. (Madras time) of the 8th January, 1883, for the supply by CONTRACT of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE, and STORES at BOMBAY, for one year from 1st April, 1883, to 31st March, 1884, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contract for the year 1884-85.

2. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper, printed Form of Tender and Schedule, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract; and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash of Rs. 1,500.

6. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any Tender.

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th November, 1882.

NOTICE.
No. 6113 OF 1882-83.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Madras time) of the 3rd January, 1883, for the supply by CONTRACT of "MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES" for one year from 1st April, 1883, to 31st March, 1884, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contract for the year 1884-85.

2. Printed Forms of Tender and Schedules of the Articles to be supplied can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper. No Tender in any other form will be accepted. Tenderers must distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedules, viz., "Tendered Rates," "Per" and "Amount at the Tendered Rates" or omission of totals, will render the Tender informal and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedules the rates, &c., at which they tender to supply each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intended to tender for.

7. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash to the extent shown in the Schedules.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper of this Yard which are sealed and kept in his Office for their inspection and to abide by the conditions specified in the form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any Tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th November, 1882.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 543 OF 1872.

ROSE MARY DE GA, wife of Nicholas de Ga, by Thomas Phillips, of Bombay, having his place of residence in Agiary Lane, Kalbadavi, outside the Fort, her uncle and next friend, and NICHOLAS DE GA, the husband of the said Rose Mary de Ga, of Bombay aforesaid, having his place of residence in Matharpacady outside the Fort, Portuguese inhabitants................Plaintiffs.

vs.

ANNE PENNELL, of Bombay aforesaid, having her place of residence at Matharpacady, outside the Fort, Indo-Briton, and PESTONJEE DINSHAW, of Bombay, aforesaid, a Solicitor, Attorney and Proctor of this Honourable Court, carrying on business in Oak Lane within the Fort, respectively, executrix and executor and trustees of the respective estates of the late Mrs. ANNE STEVENS, Mr. HENRY STEVENS and Mrs. ELIZA PHILLIPS, all of Bombay aforesaid, deceased, and CAROLINE STEVENS and ANNE STEVENS, respectively daughters of the said Henry Stevens, deceased, residing at Matharpacady, outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, minors under the age of ten years and seven years or thereabouts, respectively, by their guardian ad litem, ELIZA, the wife of Antonio Misquita, of Bombay, residing at Matharpacady, without the Fort, Portuguese inhabitant............Defendants.

PURSUANT to a DECRETAL ORDER of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the respective estates of the Testatrix ANNE STEVENS, late of Bombay, Indo-Briton, deceased, widow of the late John Juinus Stevens also of Bombay, Indo-Briton, also deceased, which said Testatrix died at Bombay on or about the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; the Testator HENRY STEVENS, late of Bombay, Indo-Briton, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; and the Testatrix ELIZA PHILLIPS, late of Bombay, the wife of George Phillips, of Bombay, Indo-Briton, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned are hereby required to FILE SUCH CLAIMS in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1882.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

CLEARANCE SALE.

Messrs. CH. ZERRENNER & CO.,
No. 4, Elphinstone-circle,

CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS will hold a clearance sale of their extensive stock in trade consisting of—

KEROSINE-OIL LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
Do. COOKINGSTOVES.
SILBERS' PATENT TABLE LAMPS.
COMBINATION KOSMOS WIND PROOF LAMPS.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
PERPETUAL AND OTHER FOUNTAINS.
SUPERIOR IRON SAFES OF SIZES.
DO. CASH BOXES.
FANCY GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
ICE MACHINES.
TOYS, AIR GUNS, & PISTOLS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMAN'S STERLING SILVER WATCH-GUARDS, &c., &c.

Prices exceedingly low, no reasonable offer will be refused.

CH. ZERRENNER & Co.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Ruede Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1882.

DR. BLANEY'S LECTURES.

THE fourth, and last, lecture of Dr. Blaney on the sewerage of Bombay was delivered on Saturday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presided. There was a large attendance, including the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. James Bapty, Dadabhoy Nowrosjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, J. R. Duxbury, H. W. Barrow, Raghoonath N. Khote, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, B. N. Serval, and many others.

Dr. Blaney said.—In completing the review of our new sewerage system, there remains only for consideration the carriers or street sewers. These carriers consist of earthenware pipe-drains and masonry main sewers, and they form a costly part of the work. If laid on good foundations and carefully jointed, the system is supposed to be water-tight. Inasmuch as our city occupies a low site, the sewage cannot be discharged at one outfall without being raised at the discharging end, and that is at Lovegrove. It is necessary, therefore, to use pumping power for this purpose; consequently, the whole of the liquid sewage of the city, plus the water which may be required for flushing the house drains, closets, and street-sewers, must be pumped up at the outfall before it can be discharged into the sea. In order to lessen the permanent annual expenditure required for raising the sewage to its discharging level, the pipe drains and masonry sewers have been laid with the least possible fall. That fall is 4 feet per mile to the Flats, whence it decreases to 2½ feet per mile to the pumping station. Let us pass by the sanitary error of selecting the windward side of the island as a site on which to discharge all the liquid sewage and the night-soil, by merely observing that if this error is ever committed, not only will it have to be corrected, but corrected at a cost of about 75 lakhs of rupees for a new outfall elsewhere. And now let us consider the fall of the new sewers. The Drainage Commission estimate that the sewage will move along the sewers with sufficient velocity to permit of its discharge "into the Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea?) within five hours of its entering the sewers," and will therefore "neither be a nuisance nor a danger to public health." Mark, gentlemen, this emphatic expression of opinion in regard to public health. Does it at all correspond with our experience? Apart from the question of the velocity of the sewage current in the sewers, is not the Commission assuming that the sewers will always be clean, carrying only sewage without a trace of putrid matter, and absolutely incapable of forming sewer-gas. This is a very assuring theory, gentlemen, but we live in India, and have seen no underground sewer in this city that has fulfilled the anticipated conditions which are so agreeably foretold by the Drainage Commission. Let us remember that the main sewers of our new system have been put down with the least possible fall: it follows that any objections which apply to underground sewers, such as that they never are clean, are never free from a slimy putrid deposit, and are never free from sewer-gas, apply most forcibly to those sewers which have the least fall, and to those systems of sewerage in which the sewage is required to be raised and pumped, a system which our new sewerage scheme compels us to adopt. And add to these objections the rapidity with which decomposition begins in our sewers, nay that it is never absent from them,—as we can prove to any one who will accompany us along the Bellasis-road sewer,—and we will surely reject the theory of the Commission that the night-soil sewage in our new sewers will "neither be a nuisance nor a danger to public health." Let us now pass on to the system of sewer ventilation which has been recommended by the Drainage Commission. At page 9 of their report, section 8, the Commission say:—"They consider that if manholes are provided at every 200 feet and at every junction, sufficient provision will be made for the free ventilation of the sewers: the mouths of the manholes should be left as open as possible, and the use of charcoal ventilators avoided, as tending to obstruct free ventilation. When direct and unbroken connection with the sewers is required, independent ventilating pipes must be carried above the eaves of the houses, but the Commission would recommend that even in the case of water-closets the broken joint system be adopted." And, presently, the report continues—"Extensive dilution of the air in sewers with the external air is the real secret of ventilation. An absolutely open sewer would be safest, and the nearer a sewer is brought to this by the provision of numerous openings, the less possibility is there of any dangerous accumulation of sewer-gases. With free ventilation in the main sewers there can be no rushes of sewer-gases into the pipe drains. With the pipe-drains cut off from the houses by an air space there can be no rush of sewer-gases into the houses." Here, then, we have the views of the Commission on sewer ventilation fully described, and in what do they differ from the views expressed in the sanitary primers so freely issued in cities which have adopted the underground system of sewerage? Let us examine these views by the light of our own local experience, and is it not true that our road-surface sewer ventilators are continually discharging volumes of sewer-gas into the streets and poisoning the people? We are indifferent as to whether the sewers are flat-bottomed or ovoid, ventilated by perforated stones in the centre of the streets, by openings under the footpaths, or by iron grids placed over the sewers; all are alike vile and dangerous. The people of Cammatteepoora instinctively cover over their sewer ventilators with matting, and an ingenious friend of ours is heroic in his endeavours hermetically to seal up the sewer ventilator in front of his house as fast as the engineers remove the obstruction. The victory of course rests with the watchful man of common sense, and this man refuses the scientific theory of the Drainage Commission. In submitting their views the Commission have quite omitted to notice all the objections to their scheme of ventilation which we pointed out in our last lecture, and to which we would again refer you. Unfortunately, the Commission say nothing about the obstinate behaviour of sewers and their gases on still nights and wet nights, nothing about the influence of a tropical sun, nothing about the habits of the people of sleeping in the streets, nothing about the more than usually dire influence which an atmosphere impregnated with sewer-gas exercises in this country in provoking and aggravating disease, and we are left to trust to an imaginative theory and learn wisdom by experience. It may be said, and we know will be said, that our street surface ventilators are not sufficiently numerous, and must be placed nearer to one another; and then the sewers will be ventilated. To this we say that this remedy will not prevent the formation or discharge of sewer-gas into the streets, and, we believe, an increase in the number of road surface ventilators will not reduce sickness and mortality. The Commission observe truly that "an absolutely open sewer would be safest," but they do not recommend the system, clearly showing that they were indifferent about the question of the preservation of public health. The Commission appear to have had no Indian experience of the dangers to health arising from street surface ventilation, although they held their meetings in Bombay. But what is your experience, gentlemen, in this matter? Have we not all observed a permanent double rate of mortality going on in Cammatteepoora for the last fourteen years? and can you doubt that much of this excessive mortality is due to the underground sewers and their surface ventilators? Have we not watched the operation of these ventilators on still nights, and been sickened by the volumes of concentrated sewer-gas which they discharge into the street in moist, warm, misty fumes, more dreaded and more dangerous than any fœcal stink? With what fatal effect the atmosphere of the district is poisoned may be gathered from a careful study of the sanitary history of the district. In the table of district mortality which we submitted to you, the average death-rate of Cammatteepoora for fourteen years was shown as being 35·2 per 1,000 of population. This rate is excessive enough, but, great as it is, it is not the true rate of the sewered district, that is to say, of Cammatteepoora proper, for it embraces the death-rate of two other districts, viz., Tardeo and 2nd Nagpara. It is extremely probable, nay is almost certain, that the true rate of mortality of Cammatteepoora for the last fourteen years has been about 39 per 1,000. This rate of mortality is supported by the returns for the present year, during the first nine months of which the mortality is found to be at the rate of 39·2 per 1,000. It is only since the last census was taken that the mortality of the Cammatteepoora sanitary district has been separated, and that mortality returned under the three heads of Cammatteepoora, Tardeo, and 2nd Nagpara, the three divisions which make up the whole sanitary district, and we are now able to determine accurately the mortality of Cammatteepoora proper, and we know that that mortality is 39·2 per 1,000. We would not occupy so much time regarding the true rate of mortality of Cammatteepoora but for the very important bearing it has upon underground sewerage in India. Those who blindly advocate this system are naturally desirous that this mortality rate should be denied or made a matter of doubt: thus one of our critics who maintains that all our "facts and figures, statements and deductions are all wrong together," and who goes in strongly for "distinct assertions," makes this distinct assertion: "The Cammatteepoora drainage system extends over one part only of the district, and the returns show, we believe, that the death-rate is *highest* where the system does not obtain." The italics are ours. To this "distinct assertion" we can only reply by submitting the facts:—

Death-rate of the Cammatteepoora district for 9 months of 1882.

Districts.	No. of deaths.	Population.	Death-rate.
Tardeo............	434	20,281	21·4
2nd Nagpara......	592	15,922	37·1
Cammatteepoora	1,117	28,455	39·2

This return, gentlemen, completely disproves the assertion of our critic; but it does a great deal more. It proves, if more proof is wanted, that open surface drainage is vastly better for the preservation of public health in India than underground sewerage with street surface ventilators. We have here the populous district of Tardeo, consisting of 20,281 persons, with scarcely more than half the death-rate of Cammatteepoora. Now this district, gentlemen, has not yet been blessed with a system of underground sewers. Give these people underground sewerage, and give them night-soil sewerage as well, and then add as many street surface ventilators as you please, and they will die as they are dying in Cammatteepoora at the rate of 39 per 1,000. After the Drainage Commission had recommended that the sewers of the new system should be ventilated by grids, the Corporation recommended the Municipal Commissioner to devise some other system of ventilating the Cammatteepoora sewers. We believe it is in contemplation to introduce shaft ventilators for this purpose. These shaft ventilators are to be of cast-iron below the road surface, and of sheet-iron above. Their dimensions will be 14 inches by 4. Each shaft will be divided longitudinally into 2 shafts, one of which will be shortened below and the other lengthened above, in order to endeavour to get an upcast in one and a downcast in the other. None of these shafts have been yet put up, but inasmuch as the upcast shaft will discharge sewer-gas the system does not seem calculated to be of much use. We observe, however, that this is one deviation from the recommendation of the Drainage Commission. How many other deviations will be made depends upon the ingenuity of the Engineer and on the complaints that are made of the existence of an excessive mortality. This is one of the peculiarities of the night-soil sewerage system, viz., that it always requires to be improved. That we are justified in expecting no benefit to public health either from an abundance of street surface ventilators, or from the shaft ventilators as now designed, appears evident enough from the facts derived from experience in Europe. In the first place, we find a great deal of evidence against the theory of the Drainage Commission that an extensive dilution of sewer-gas with atmospheric air in underground sewers is the "real secret of ventilation." The evidence on this point is so extensive that we can only afford to quote a tithe of what is before us. The evidence from Brighton, one of the first of English marine health resorts, is to this effect. Writing in April last, Dr. Boyce says:—"If your representative will walk along some of the streets in West Brighton, especially when the wind is southerly, he will then find the smell from the street ventilators most disgusting. If such smells are not prejudicial to health, I fear the teaching of our sanitarians is greatly at fault. That the drains must be ventilated every one will admit, but why not adopt some plan so that the foul gas may escape at the chimney tops." Another writer from Brighton, dating two days earlier, says:—"Is there not a portion of a long street at Brighton where the open gratings (save one as an inlet) so loudly complained of, have been closed, and a large shaft connected with the main drain, and surmounted by a cowl, has been erected; and has not this system, so well-known, but hitherto so little adopted, overcome the difficulties, removing all unpleasant emanations from the level of the road." The Health Officer for the City of London, Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, in a recent report, "directs attention to the *increasing* nuisance arising from the sewer ventilators level with the surface of the streets in several of the narrow thoroughfares of the city. He calls attention, indeed, in one instance to cases of typhoid fever, blood-poisoning, throat affections, and other ailments of a zymotic type, which have been attributed to diffusion of sewer air from the ventilators into the adjacent offices. He suggests an abatement of the evil by the closure of the street ventilating gratings entirely, and the erection of upright shafts 6 inches in diameter to be carried above the roofs of the adjacent houses." Mr. E. G. Banner, writes in the *Builder* on the 1st of April last:—"A like test has also been ordered to be made by the Works Committee of Hove, under the supervision of Mr. E. B. Ellice-Clark, the town surveyor, and a 12-inch sewer, about 1,000 feet long, has been selected for the purpose. In this case, as in the former, all the gratings or ventilators in the streets, except one at the extreme end of the sewer, will be entirely closed, and I am now taking out a patent for a combination by which I shall be able to close that one." This evidence is to the effect that street surface ventilators are a nuisance and dangerous to health in Europe. How much more dangerous to health must they be in a tropical city? And yet we have been scattering them broadcast over our streets, regardless of the consequences to public health, contemplating only how the drain cleaners may have easy access to the sewers. If then the only conclusion we can arrive at regarding street-surface ventilators in a tropical city is that they will be a nuisance and will destroy public health, it remains for us to consider the alternative proposal of shaft ventilators, to be carried above the level of the surrounding houses. One such shaft, 100 feet high, has been erected by Mr. James Bapty on his mill premises in Falkland-road. This shaft is connected with the great Oomercarry sewer, and has been working for the last two years without firing or the use of artificial heat, except a little which it receives from contact with the mill chimney. For several hours daily the up-draft is considerable, and at such times the shaft acts well. The use of artificial heat would make the shaft act constantly. It draws the gas from the sewer for a considerable length both-ways and discharges it into the atmosphere 100 feet above the street level. There are some, however, who contend that so far as public health is concerned it matters little whether sewer-gas is discharged at the road surface or above the roofs of the houses; hence the proposal to pass all sewer-air through a large furnace placed within the shaft near its base, and there consume and render it inert. This is the system advocated by Mr. Henry Stott in the Journal of the Society of Arts, and recently referred to in the *Times of India*. This, however, is true of the shaft and furnace system—that it must be employed so as to embrace the whole system of sewers, and that it must be continuously and efficiently worked, as a stoppage would produce disaster. There must necessarily be many such shafts, and there must be no broken-joint house connections. Any one who has watched our street surface ventilators will have discovered that while at one time they are doing no harm, at another they are acting injuriously upon public health. We thus perceive how great a sanitary error has been committed in trusting to the self-acting principle in ventilating sewers. In view of the most modern pathological views regarding the nature and causes of many fatal diseases, no one can doubt that sewer-gas should not be allowed to form, and hence that underground sewers should not exist, as we know that they are the generators and carriers of the sewer poison. When underground sewers are employed, the sanitary mischief which they produce must be overcome artificially. Hence we have the ingenuity of the engineer in a constant state of activity, striving to correct the very mischief which his previous ingenuity has inflicted. And in this way we come at last to the sanitary absurdity of first generating an abundance of sewer-gas, and then of leading it into a furnace to consume it. If a city can be sewered without allowing sewer-gas to get no further than the surface of the sewage before it is at once oxydized and rendered harmless, we can dispense with all artificial ventilators, and by receiving instruction from nature we can do without the ingenuity of the engineer. The beneficent sun above us, and the health-giving atmosphere around us—these are our great oxydizers, our great health preservers: why should we desert them and go in search of underground sewers, shaft ventilators, and huge furnaces? We have shown you that we have experience in Bombay of sewers that do not disseminate sewer-gas, that are efficiently ventilated by nature, and that are pre-eminently health preserving. We gave the most abundant proof of this in the sewerage system of Funnesswaree. Tardeo, with a population of 20,281 and a death-rate of 21·4, and no underground system of sewers, is another no less remarkable example. When the question is viewed in the true sanitary light, viz., that of preserving public health,—and let us say we know of no other light in which it can be viewed, for certainly no sewerage system can be allowed to kill the people,—are we not forced to confess that underground night-soil sewers and their ventilators are unworthy of our trust? Our inquiry has elicited the unsuspected fact that the mortality of the undermentioned districts, embracing 300,635 persons probably, cannot be reduced by the new sewerage system, while it may be increased by that system.

Districts.	Population.	Rate of Mortality.
Funnesswaree..................	23,218	18·6
Tarwaree	14,542	19·3
Market	49,130	21·0
Tardeo.........................	20,281	21·4
Mazagon	27,904	21·7
Dhobie Tallao	39,409	22·6
Bhooleshwur	38,106	24·2
Girgaum.......................	25,319	25·1
Dongree	33,290	25·6
Khetwady	29,436	25·8
Total...	300,635	

Of Funnesswaree we have already proved not only that the district requires no change in its sewerage system, but that to introduce an underground night-soil system of sewerage is hazardous in the extreme, a waste of public money, and a cruel sanitary wrong which nothing can justify. Of the next 6 districts on the list, with an average rate of mortality varying from 19 to 24 per 1,000 of population, the remarks which apply to Phunnuswaree are also applicable to them. The last 3 districts have an average mortality a little in excess of 25 per 1,000, or a rate below the present average. We can see no reason to expect any reduction of the mortality by giving them a night-soil under-ground sewerage system: on the contrary, the mortality can be increased by that system. On grounds of public health they should be let alone for the present. The following 8 districts have a high mortality—a rate varying from 29 to 39 per 1,000 of population.

Districts.	Population.	Rate of mortality.
Byculla	26,842	29·4
Chukla	37,048	29·8
Oomercaddy	54,656	29·9
Mandwee	42,351	30·1
Koombarwada	34,990	30·1
Karatullao	28,091	39·0
2nd Nagpara	15,922	37·1
Cammatteepora......	28,455	39·2
Total...	269,355	

In these 8 districts an improved sewerage system might diminish the mortality, but it must neither be an underground nor a night-soil system. The main feature in the sewerage system of these districts is that the sewers are underground. This is not quite true of all the districts named, nor of their entire sewerage system—as, for instance, there are parts of the Oomercaddy and Byculla districts utterly destitute of drains, and the sewage is led into open earth channels. This is no system at all; but the statement that these districts are mostly sewered by underground sewers is substantially true as a sanitary fact. Karatullao and 2nd Nagpara have nearly as great a mortality as Cammatteepoora. Doubtless the covered drains in the two first-named districts contribute to increase the mortality, but it should be remembered that both Karatullao and 2nd Nagpara are in intimate sewer connection with Cammatteepoora and with the Oomercarry main sewer; and if this fact is remembered it will excite no surprise that the mortality of these sewer-combined districts should be nearly as similar as they are. Now, if sewerage works are wanted in Bombay for the purpose of improving public health, these are the districts in which they should be undertaken, and if undertaken what should be the sewerage system that is likely to give the best sanitary results? We can have no hesitation in replying that experience alike of climate, people, and system all point to an open surface system of sewers, from which night-soil should be excluded. This system requires no scientific ingenuity, and no costly appliances, it suits the climate, is understood by the people, and above all, it does not lay on sewer-gas to the houses. A Health Officer, and any truly sanitary engineer, would much prefer this system, and for the best of all reasons, viz., that it cannot destroy, and will most probably improve, public health. If such a system was about to be constructed in Bombay now, we should have ovoid instead of flat-bottomed drains such as exist at present. These drains would be not only regularly flushed, but swept if necessary, and thoroughly disinfected. It is impossible to conceive of sewer-gas poisoning in such a system; a bad drain or an uncleaned drain in one part of a district would not poison the people living in another part of the district, nor could one district poison another district by sewer connection, as is now being done in the Fort and Cammatteepoora. Each occupier would be responsible for his own house-drain, while he would receive no serious injury if his neighbour's house drain was out of order. It forms no part of this course of lectures to discuss the engineering features of the scheme of sewerage which we have now recommended. The recommendation has been made on sanitary grounds and in the interests of public health. It is for the engineer to elaborate and carry out the details of the system. We may say briefly, however, that there are no engineering difficulties in the way of carrying out the scheme at all, in comparison of the difficulties of carrying out the new underground sewerage system. We have refrained from alluding to the cost of the two systems of sewerage, because life is of more value than money, and that system which is best adapted for the preservation of health must be preferred. At the same time, and again in the interests of public health, if a million or a million and a half, or two millions sterling, are to be spent with the object of reducing the existing mortality, the money would be far more profitably employed in improving the existing tenement houses of the city and building a new town on the now unoccupied area. The new sewerage system can achieve no sanitary results such as would be achieved by increasing and improving the house accommodation of the city and preventing overcrowding. All this by the way; it forms no part of our present subject, except so far as it proves the uselessness of our expenditure on underground night-soil sewerage as a measure of sanitation, for indeed it is not a sanitary measure at all; and the conclusion is forced upon us that our sanitary advisers have committed the cardinal error of deciding that defective sewerage was causing the whole or the greater part of the existing excessive mortality, the efficient remedy for which is underground night-soil sewerage, while in sad truth they did not investigate the causes of disease nor ascertain where or how the excessive mortality prevailed. Can we wonder, then, if the remedy proposed to abate the mortality is well calculated to increase it? Since these lectures were prepared one house at Cammatteepoora, 13th lane, has been provided with closets on the new system. The closets have not yet been used. A 2-gallon tank is fixed overhead: this will contain water sufficient for a single flushing. The first question that arose in our mind was—who would fill the tank, all the inmates being of equal rank and consequence, and the tank requiring a ladder to be reached? We have now, gentlemen, almost reached the end of our subject. We have discussed with you the double sewerage system which is now proposed, one system for removing storm-water only, and the other for removing all liquid sullage, including night-soil and urine; and we have shown you that this double system will cost the city about two millions sterling. Regarding the night-soil sewerage system we have shown you that it can only be worked with an abundance of water, and that no water has been provided; we have shown you that it is a highly complex system, not understood by the people, liable to get out of order, involving constant and vexatious house visitation by municipal officials, and that instead of improving public health it will destroy it. We have shown you that it is a system in which art takes the pre-eminence of nature; that natural advantages are neglected and ingenious devices preferred; that sunlight, a free atmosphere, and direct cleansing by hand are despised, and carefully covered sewers, multiplied house pipes, syphons, shaft ventilators, and flushers are preferred. We have shown you that it is a sewer-gas-generating system, and that all the complex appliances with which the system is loaded are intended to deal with this great enemy, sewer-gas. If you think carefully over this system you can scarcely avoid coming to the conclusion that the primary intention is to provide an underground night-soil sewerage system, and, having provided that system, to expect the people to adapt their health to suit the necessities of the system. Unfortunately human nature and the human constitution are not provided with any great reserve force of this kind. We cannot render our bodies proof against the deadly influence of sewer-gas, and if it is let in upon us we must sicken and we must die. You can scarcely fail to perceive that a sewerage system should be devised to suit the people, and not the people to suit the sewerage system, and you will naturally look for some system that will suit both people and climate. You will remember, gentlemen, that both underground and surface systems of sewerage are not unknown to us, and that our sanitary experience of the latter system is of the most satisfactory kind. You will remember the proofs of this evidence which we placed before you, showing that the Funnusswaree district was pre-eminently healthy, and that other districts similarly sewered were similarly healthy, almost in exact proportion to the greater or lesser extension of that system in the district; and you will probably arrive at this conclusion, that in sewerage systems in which art supplies the sewers, and nature supplies the sun and air for preserving their purity, aided by brooms, water, and disinfectants, the great foe, sewer-gas, is itself vanquished and cannot destroy public health. The facts and evidence regarding the practical working of the various sewerage schemes which have come under our experience in Bombay, and which we have submitted to you in these lectures, will enable you to answer the question which was foreshadowed in the subject that has brought us together, viz:—Will the new sewerage scheme succeed or fail? Considering the great issues that are at stake in the question, not for this city only, but for the whole of British India, we should all be able to answer it as a national question, so to speak. Our individual interests in Mr. Walton's sewerage scheme should make us quite decided in the opinion we may form of it. If we accept it we should be prepared to accept it as a great sanitary blessing that will preserve the health of ourselves and our families. We cannot accept it with hesitation and doubt. If we reject it we should do so in the honest and earnest conviction that it will destroy us. It is not a question of money expenditure or no money expenditure, taxation or no taxation. Not at all; it is a question narrowed down to this—life or death. While all of you, gentlemen, are well able to weigh the evidence that has been submitted to you, and to form a true and just decision in regard to the new sewerage scheme, we at least must remember that there are many outside this hall who will expect us to state our opinion of the scheme in the plainest language. To these we would say, our long experience of every district of the city, of its diseases, its houses of all kinds, its people of all classes, its sewered and unsewered areas, and its climate have persuaded us that there is undoubted risk to health and life in living in any of the districts that may be sewered on this system. We may broadly estimate that risk in this way. Given a district such as Funnuswaree, in which the normal rate of mortality is about 18 per 1,000, let that district be sewered on the new sewerage system, and the mortality rate will probably be doubled. Our opinion in regard to this estimate of an increased mortality gathers strength from the facts that the sewers of the new system will carry night-soil and exclude storm-water; that the quality of the sewage in these sewers will be concentrated; that its temperature will be high; that both quality and temperature will be such as will rapidly promote the formation of sewer-gas; and that the vast and varied appliances which are intended to be used to gather and disperse this sewer-gas convey only the assurance that instead of sewer-gas being unknown in the city, it will be known and its effects felt everywhere. We are still further strengthened in the assurance that the proposed water-closets constitute one permanent and great danger of the system, and that nothing can prevent these closets poisoning vast numbers of the people. No water is provided, and if it was there is no security that it will be used so as to prevent the entrance of sewer-gas. We have long and carefully studied the sewered districts of Bombay, alike in reference to the sewerage systems that exist, to the diseases, and to the classes of people, and our experience has enabled us to form a tolerably correct estimate of the rate of mortality, and we say that the more simple the sewerage system, and the more exposed the sewage, the lower will be the mortality rate in any of the districts of Bombay. But night-soil must be excluded. Not that if night-soil is put into open sewers the mortality will increase more largely than if it is discharged into closed sewers. Not at all. Viewed in this way, the open system is vastly superior to the closed system; but we say, and say it as emphatically as we can, that the night-soil question has nothing to do with the sewerage question at all, and has been introduced in utter ignorance of the principles of hygiene as applied to the conditions of Bombay. Any system of sewerage then that will double the normal rate of mortality, will increase it by 50 or by even 25 per cent., cannot have your approval. The idea is monstrous and cruel, view it whichever way we may. Did any of our sanitary advisers ever consider that any good system of sewerage might be found working in Bombay? All the evidence is that they never so much as dreamt about it. The facts we have been able to place before you must surprise them. But will they accept the facts, think you? Not at all. As formerly, so now, we may expect a stout denial of the facts, and any number of plausible arguments to explain the facts away, and substitute delusion for reality. For this we are prepared, for it has been our painful experience to find that none of our sewerage advisers ever required a word of advice themselves. Local experience has been to them a thing to be derided, and local intelligence on the part of the users of our various systems a thing to be utterly ignored. So, gentlemen, if you arrive at the conclusion that the new sewerage system will destroy public health you must be prepared to do battle on behalf of your opinions. Probably the most important fact we placed before you is the error which the Drainage Commission made in deciding upon a system of sewerage without ascertaining the state of public health. You can all now perceive where this error has led us. If it has not been a fatal error it is because we are here to-day endeavouring to prevent it. But what does this error teach us? It teaches us that Bombay requires no new system of sewerage; that there is no sanitary urgency for executing any general sewerage scheme at the present moment; that our sewerage necessities and the system of sewerage that will best preserve public health are better known in Bombay than elsewhere; that we can go on very satisfactorily without any more Drainage Commissions; and that most certainly we want no more sanitary engineers. There is, however, another important fact of which we have as yet taken no notice, and it is embraced in this question—Why have the people of Cammateepoora not deserted the district which has so greatly imperilled their health? To this question we reply, because they implicitly trusted their sanitary advisers, believing that these advisers were well assured that their sewerage theory was founded on knowledge and experience, and would be successful in practice; that it would preserve health and not destroy it. Gentlemen, this childlike trust in official knowledge, prudence, and benignity increases tenfold the responsibility of the sanitary advisers of the people, for it is true, and alas! too true, that the people who continue satisfied with a mortality of 40 per 1000 would make no complaint and offer no remonstrance if that mortality was permanently increased to 80, or even to 100, per 1000. Throughout these lectures, gentlemen, you will have observed that we have confined our remarks on sewerage systems almost completely to Bombay itself, and have made our comparisons of the different sewerage systems as we find them in the various districts. It is in these comparisons that we find the strongest and most conclusive proof of the health-preserving or health-destroying qualities of the various systems. No knowledge or experience gained from afar could have afforded us half the certainty we now possess in regard to the most appropriate sewerage system for Bombay, and we feel ourselves immensely indebted to former Governments and former engineers for providing us with the proofs of the high sanitary advantages of an open surface sewerage system in a great tropical city. The evidence we have submitted to you proves conclusively that safety to our health can be best secured by adhering as closely as possible to that system and allowing no sewer-gas to trouble us. It is eminently to our advantage that we have had practical experience of the closed and the open sewerage systems, and have been able to compare and prove the health results of the two systems. If we had not this proof we should now have been compelled to submit ourselves to all the risks and dangers of an underground night-soil sewerage system. But remember, gentlemen, we have not urged the execution of any new scheme of sewerage, nor have we recommended the execution of any sewerage works at all. We have been grossly misrepresented in this respect, as having proposed the execution of a variety of sewerage systems, and feel compelled to say, as clearly as we can, that the sewerage system of Bombay can and should be improved by repairing and making efficient the existing works in the healthiest districts; and having done that, and having satisfied ourselves of the efficient working of the system, then to proceed, step by step, to introduce similar improvements in the districts which have at present a high rate of mortality. If any one asks us why the unhealthy districts should not first be improved, our answer is, the proof of the system which is most health-preserving will be best ascertained in the way we have pointed out and with the least possible risk to life, and the cost of proceeding in this way will be trifling; moreover, some of the healthy districts are partly sewered on the closed system, and changing these portions of the system for an open system will greatly help to prove the advantages of the system. As to the complete and healthy ventilation of the existing privies, all we desire to say is that it can be easily accomplished in all houses that admit of it.—No trap or syphon system is necessary. Several years ago Mr. Bapty succeeded in so completely ventilating a series of four superimposed privies in a costly building as to induce one of the Judges of the High Court to remove a restraining injunction that had been issued against using the privies. While the injunction remained the house was useful only to the gentlemen of the law who were engaged in the case. We wished to ascertain whether houses of this class could not be relieved of the nuisance arising from privies. Mr. Bapty, with his usual public spirit and keen sanitary knowledge, came to our help and achieved so complete a success, that though we were kept for three hours under the cross-fire of the late Mr. Anstey in the witness-box, our side won the day. We offer this case as a complete reply to the objection that is often taken to existing privies. And as to the objection regarding the inefficient receptacles that are used, and the absence of receptacles in some cases, we say that the Municipality might provide these necessaries without incurring any extravagant expenditure. If the halalcore system is conducive to health, it is worth all the care and expense that may be bestowed upon it to place it above reproach. Above all things, let us not regard the system with a prejudiced eye until we are sure it can be replaced by a system more suited to the people and more health-preserving. Other countries have been compelled to adopt a system of underground sewerage, while it is not compulsory upon us to do so. Hence other countries have been forced to adopt a principle which excludes nature as much as possible, and replaces that agency by means of art. Thus sun and air are thrown out and syphons and pipes are brought in; sewer-gas is first manufactured by ingenious contrivances, and then driven off by contrivances still more ingenious. In this country the aid of nature has been sought: as in our houses so also in our sewers, air and sunlight are freely admitted; and what do we find? Very little aid from art is necessary, serious danger to health is avoided, and a fair amount of sanitary success is achieved: sewer-gas is unknown. In this view of the great problem of the sewerage of large Indian cities we find that the more closely we observe and follow natural laws in dealing with impurities the more surely we will succeed in preserving public health. On the contrary, the more we endeavour to do without nature's great agencies and trust to the agencies of art, the more we shall destroy public health. And thus it is with our new sewerage system. As a sanitary work it is and it must be a failure, for is this not the picture presented to us—the pigmy finite contending with the mighty infinite?

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Blaney, said they had yet a good way to clear before public attention would be fairly roused, for some of them in another place had spasmodically given a half-hearted assent to a trial of this system. The Chairman asked the audience to attend there once more on a future occasion to listen for a few minutes to his discourse on the subject. The drainage scheme had been found on trial to be a failure; however, for his part, he was disposed to give his attention to any amount of evidence that might yet be offered on the other side of the question, and he trusted that when the ground of prejudice was cleared by honest efforts, truth would still win the day.

Mr. Dinanath Raghoonath Khote said—I have

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very great pleasure in seconding this vote of thanks to Dr. Blaney for the most interesting and instructive lectures which he has kindly delivered to us in this hall. (Applause.) Gentlemen, the disinterested and purely philanthropic character of these lectures—apart from the other qualifications and attractions which they possess in a very marked degree—invests them with a peculiar charm, and entitles them to the favourable and serious consideration especially of the intelligent public of this city. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I may safely assert, and I think without fear of contradiction, that by these lectures Dr. Blaney has rendered an invaluable service to Bombay. He has laid us under a debt of gratitude by placing before us his own honest convictions, and clearing away the mist of ignorance which surrounded a subject of such popular interest and vital importance to the health of the entire population of this city. The time and labour which he must have bestowed on the study of the subject in all its aspects,-the enormous sacrifice which he must necessarily have undergone in collecting the volume of facts, figures, and statistics which he has advanced in favour of his contentions, and last, not least, the excellent example he has set us of what can be achieved by persons who, possessing the requisite abilities, have the courage of their opinions, and who can stand undisturbed amidst criticisms, however adverse,—all these, gentlemen, are unequivocal proofs of his unflagging zeal and eagerness, of his unflinching interest for the benefit of the people of this city. Now, it must be admitted as an undoubted fact that there exist differences of opinion on this question, especially with regard to its hygienic aspect. And probably there are at the present moment numerous persons, in and out of the official or Municipal regions, who still maintain that the subject is capable of being argued—and perhaps with equal force of logic and reasoning—from what may be termed the bright or the hopeful side. It is now time for such thick-and-thin advocates of the new sewerage system, whether they be sanitary doctors, sanitary engineers, or sanitary nonentities, if they have the convictions of their own minds, to come to the front with their views, in as public a manner as Dr. Blaney has done, in order to afford the public the fullest opportunity of judging between the dark and the desponding aspect on the one hand, and the bright and the hopeful on the other. Dr. Blaney has already thrown the gauntlet, and if the challenge is not accepted by the other side, the impressions these lectures have produced on the popular mind—and be it said to the credit of Dr. Blaney that they have already begun to undermine the confidence of even those who at one time implicitly believed in the success and efficiency of the night-soil sewerage system as contemplated to be introduced into this city—these impressions, I say, will gain ground until the popular mind is so thoroughly poisoned against the scheme as to make it appear to us more in the light of a curse than a blessing. I beg to offer our warmest and sincerest thanks to Dr. Blaney, and also to our respected Chairman, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb, who, it seems, has had no small hand in the getting up of this course of lectures, fraught with so much benefit to the public of Bombay. (Applause.)

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Pheroshaw Mehta proposed thanks to the Rao Saheb for having convened the meetings to hear the admirable lectures of Dr. Blaney.

The vote of thanks was cordially carried.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the vote, said that both by nature and education he was not one of those who were prepared quietly to accept what was "written across their forehead." He hoped that they would, instead of patiently submitting to what might be regarded by some at least as an inevitable evil, digest the lectures, and lend their helping hand in solving this vast question of vital importance. The Chairman said that his object and that of Dr. Blaney in taking up the question were identical. They wanted measures, not men. (Applause.) They only wanted to see the night-soil carried out of the city in as harmless a manner as possible, and were opposed to the creation of difficulties, in order that they might be encountered afterwards. (Applause.) Let them not import the evils of the West, in order to add to those of the East. Dr. Blaney had told them that they were about to generate the sewer-gas, as it were, in a close retort, and the Chairman remarked that they must take precautionary measures, lest they should create an evil which it might be beyond the power of science to remedy. (Applause).

The meeting then separated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

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Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th instant.

THE LIGHTHOUSES AT CARWAR AND VINGORLA.

Read Government Resolution No. 574, dated 8th December, containing letter from Chamber of Commerce expressing the opinion that the suggested removal of the first-class Light at Carwar to Vingorla rocks, and the transfer of the inferior light at the latter place to Carwar, is not advisable, and giving reasons for their opinion. Also a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., stating that, in his opinion, the Carwar Light should remain as it is, and if, as he thinks clear, a better light is required on the rocks off Vingorla, then that it should be provided at the expense of the port dues. Government direct that the correspondence on the subject be communicated to the Government of India. Resolution.—To be recorded.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER.

Submitted correspondence regarding land, &c., at Chowpatty. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th December, pointing out that if Government land at Chowpatty were only made use of for the reception for the authorized number of free days of goods landed at Chowpatty-bunder, the same area as now in use would be needed, the goods would be strewn about indiscriminately for convenience at time of removal, and the Trustees while having to pay the Collector for land rented would in their turn derive no rents for the land occupied. Mr. Ollivant proposed the following resolution, of which he had given notice :—"That it is undesirable for the Trustees to continue any longer to rent land from Government at Chowpatty for the purpose of sub-letting it to private parties for the storage of firewood, &c. ; that in order to afford facilities for the transit of goods, the Trust continue to rent such land from Government as will suffice for the temporary accommodation of goods landed ; and that the land so rented be enclosed and screened from the road in a suitable and inexpensive manner." The Chairman withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice in favour of the following, which was proposed by Mr. Jacomb :—That "Mr. Ollivant's proposals be limited to the land situated between old Chowpatty-road and Queen's-road. The amendment was first put, and there voted in favour of it :—Messrs. Jacomb, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Parker, Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, and the Chairman. Against it :—Messrs. Ollivant, Campbell, Lang, and the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay. The amendment was therefore declared to be carried, and on being put as a substantive motion it was also carried by the same votes.

THE BIG CRANE AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

Submitted the following proposal by the Chairman with regard to the charges made for use of the 100 ton crane. That after "para. Boilers, &c.," on page 32 of the Dock rules be added—"weights of over 8 tons each lifted out of a vessel on to the wharf, and then into another, will, if both charges fall on the same person, be charged half rates only for the second operation." Further, that this addition be made applicable to the case of the Inchrhona. Read letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 15th November, stating that he considers the change proposed by the Chairman to be desirable. Read minutes of Trustees, to whom papers have been circulated. They are unanimously against any alteration being made in the rate, or of any remission being granted to Sir C. Forbes and Co. Resolution.—No alteration should be made in the rates, and Messrs. Sir C. Forbes and Co. should be informed that no remission can be granted in the case of the Inchrhona.

THE DELAY OF THE MAILS.

Read letter from the Agents Anchor Line of steamers, dated 9th December, bringing to notice that in consequence of the delay in the arrival of the English mail, owing to the accident to the s.s. Malwa, consignees of cargo per Anchor Line steamer Hispania had not at date of their letter received their bills of lading. They state that the Hispania entered the Dock on the morning of the 8th, and commenced todischarge ; that as consignees cannot get delivery of their cargo without theire bills of lading there is a likelihood that the time usually allowed for taking away goods will expire before the goods can be cleared. They therefore ask that the number of free days be extended. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 11th December, recommending that the number of free days be extended from 5 to 8 on the Hispania's cargo. Resolution.—The Dock Superintendent's recommendation is approved, and should be acted on.

PILOTS' LICENCES.

Read Government Resolution No. 521, dated 7th November, forwarding a Resolution of the Government of India on a proposed general enactment for licensing and control of pilots. Read report by Port Officer, dated 28th November, describing the rules and regulations already in force in Bombay with regard to pilots. He states that these have been found to work well, and that it is not apparent in what respect they can be improved by adopting the rules affecting pilots at other ports where local circumstances may differ. Read minutes by members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution.—Government should be informed that in the opinion of the Trustees no alteration of the law, as far as Bombay is concerned, is necessary.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th Dec., 1882.	For week ending 10th Dec., 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	12	12
" " out of " ..	18	19
" transported ...	12	10
" attended to ...	4	none

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 8th Dec., 1882.	For week ending 8th Dec., 1881.
Vessels entered..	5	6
" left	9	9
" remaining in dock	8	6

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

◆

The eighth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last at its registered office, 3, Church-lane, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. It appeared from the directors' report that the net earnings of the company for the year ending 30th September, 1882, amounted to Rs. 101,807-10-0, which was considered a very satisfactory result. The directors proposed to divide this sum as follows :—To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 150 per share on 348 shares, Rs. 52,200 ; to set aside for new additions and alterations in machinery and buildings, Rs. 47,500 ; bonus to the company's servants, Rs. 2,000 ; to carry to next year's account, Rs. 107-10-0, making a total of Rs. 1,01,807-10-0. Taking into consideration the increasing exigencies of the mercantile community and the present condition of the company's machinery at the several stations, the directors had found it necessary to make some alterations and additions in the machinery and buildings, and new presses, &c., had been ordered out from England. In order to meet the general demand for cotton ginning in the Khandesh district, the directors deemed it desirable to place, with the sanction of the shareholders, a few gins at some of the company's stations ; and if the business was found profitable, they would extend the work in this direction. They hoped to do a good pressing business for the current season, as the cotton crop appeared to be large.

It was resolved that the audited accounts, balance sheet, and the directors' report be received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 150 per share was declared payable on and after to-day ; and the balance of Rs. 49,607-10-0 was divided as under :—To making alterations and additions in the building machinery Rs. 47,500, to bonus to company's servants Rs. 2,000, the balance of Rs. 107-10-0 being carried to next year's account. Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Narronjee Mooljee were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhowundas Venidas were appointed auditors for the year 1882-83, at a remuneration of Rs. 125 to be paid to each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HIGH COURT.—December 18.

◆

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Exparte Motions.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after Suit No. 205-81.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

381-82—Macfarlane and E.—J. Macfarlane vs Richard A. R. Skipsey—Skipsey and W.
382-82—Nanu and H.—Dinsha Pestonjee Batha vs Eduljee Bezonje Lacdavala.
395-22—Janardhen and H.—Balkrishna Bhimajee vs Dewjee Govind and another.
401-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—R. M. Sayani.
404-82—Janardhen and H.—Pestonjee Jamsetjee Doctor vs Framjee Cowasjee Mehta.
405-82—Pestonjee K.—Vussantram Bhicaridass vs Lalla Motiram and another—Khanderao M.
408-82—Shapurjee and T.—Parvatibai and anotaer vs Arjoon Tillanee and another—Pestonjee K.
409-82—Cragie L. and O.—Harrivalubdass Culliandass vs Sha Manecklal Chagunlal and others—and Exparte Motions.

BENGAL.

◆

Financial.—Mr. A. C. Tupp, C. S., who arrived at this Presidency from Bombay on the 9th instant, assumed charge of his office as officiating Accountant-General, Bengal, and relieved Mr. Stephen Jacob, C. S., of his present duties, on Tuesday last, the 12th instant.

The I. G. S. N. Company.—We understand that the report, that the I. G. S. N. Co. were proposing to start a homeward line of steamers in connection with their Assam line, is without foundation. Such a step could not be taken without altering their Articles of Association.—*Indigo Planters' Gazette.*

Racing.—Calcutta is beginning to get full of Jockeys. Tingey, Ryder, Southall, Perrett, Greenhaugh, Elliott, Dewing, and Watson, being already present. The racing ought to be very good of its kind. Dignam should be down shortly with the Maharajah of Paikparah's grand stable, which is now the best in India.—*Indigo Planters' Gazette.*

Clever Escape of a Prisoner.—One Golab Roy, who after conviction by the Sessions Court at Hazareebagh, was being sent to the Jamni Sub-Division of Manghyr for trial on another charge, managed to effect his escape by jumping out of the train near the Newadi station. Special precautions were taken for the proper escort of the prisoner, who was not only hand-cuffed, but had on very heavy leg irons. The prisoner, who had on two previous occasions escaped, evidently took advantage of the gross negligence of the two constables on this occasion, who, doubtless, were asleep, by getting his hands out of the handcuffs and carrying away with him one of the swords of the constables. One of the constables in the most plucky way jumped after him, but was so seriously hurt that he could not recapture him. The man is still at large and a reward of Rs. 150 has been offered for his recapture. —*Englishman.*

Kulu.—The Battery has gone up the Parbutti Valley to Manikeran, from whence they are to endeavour to get across the hills, *via* Malauna, to Nugger. I do not know whether they will succeed, for the former road to Malauna was a mere goat track, which in two or three places ascended the rocks by means of ladders. The Malauna people were some time back ordered to make a practicable road, but they flatly refused to do anything of the kind, saying they had never done any *begar* labour, and did not intend to do any. I hear, however, that they thought better of it, an made some sort of a road. Malauna is a large village of about 250 houses, situate upon the stream of the same name, which rises in a large glacier and, after running through a deep and most difficult gorge, falls into the Parbutti. The inhabitants are altogether a different race from the Kulu people, speaking a different dialect, intelligible only to themselves. They are said to have been deported to Malauna, from some place to the east of Agra, as a punishment by one of the Delhi Emperors. They have a god of their own, which a former Tehsildar of Kulu told me he believed, as far as he could make out, was nothing more nor less than a gold mohur of the Emperor Akbar. There are three ways of getting to Malauna—bad, worse, and worst ; and the inhabitants take advantage of their very inaccessible situation to be most independent.—*Englishman*

MADRAS.

◆

Sowcars Prohibited from Entering the Fort.—A representation having been made to the heads of offices in the Fort, that sowcars are to be seen during all hours of the day in every office, conversing with the *employés*, and thereby diverting their attention from their duties, the sentries at the different gates of the Fort are not in future to allow sowcars to enter the Fort.—*Madras Mail.*

Harbour and Port Dues.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* :—"When a deputation from the local Chamber of Commerce lately waited upon the the Finance Minister, such words as 'handicapped,' 'burdened,' &c., were freely used, but it is strange that no one brought to Major Baring's notice the startling fact that the enhanced dues now levied on the ships coming to Madras, in consideration of the doubtful advantages enjoyed from the attempts to make a harbour, have made Madras, as a Port, twice as dear as Bombay, if the dues be reckoned on the ship's tonnage ; and from ten to sixteen times as dear as Bombay, if the dues be reckoned on the quantity of cargo brought and taken away. Assuming that the responsible authorities at Madras, whoever they may be, are endeavouring to emulate their brothers in the other Presidencies, in efforts to reduee such charges to a minimum with a view to attract shipping, it would be interesting to konw whether they are satisfied with what has so far been done for the benefit of their Port."

COFFEE PLANTING IN COORG.

The following information is taken from the last administration report of Coorg :— "There are in the Province 212 coffee plantations owned by Europeans, and 4,594 by Natives, comprising an area of 77,474 acres, or a little more than one-thirteenth of the area of the whole District. The area of land held by the former is 41,507 acres on an assessment of Rs. 76,129 and by the latter 35,967 acres paying an assessment of Rs. 66,440. Besides which much coffee is grown by the latter on their *banes* (blots of forest land attached to rice fields free of assessment) and cardamoms in the Ghat forests, the receipts from which are credited to the head of Forests. The average size of each estate held by Europeans is 196 acres and by Natives 8 acres. Of the whole area 40,350 acres are bearing, producing 6,125 tons of coffee or on an average 3 cwts. the acre, but the average yield in most European estates which are much better cultivated than native estates, reaches 7 cwts. the acre. Taking the average cost of cultivation at Rs. 120 per acre on European estates, and Rs. 40 on Native, each cwt. of coffee costs Rs. 27. The number of persons resident on European coffee estates and large Native estates is 26,893 according to the returns obtained in the last census which was taken on the 17th February 1881, but is about 10,000 more during the picking season. The cost of cultivation at the rate per acre assumed above comes to nearly 32 lakhs of rupees. Of this not less than 60 per cent. on an average may be estimated as having been paid to labourers in wages. Calculating that 26,893 labourers, which is about the average number employed throughout the year, received Rs. 6 each per mensem, upwards of nineteen lakhs of rupees were expended for labour during the year. The value of the coffee produced, taking the selling price to be, on the average, 30 Rs. per cwt. on the spot, was about 36 lakhs of rupees. Owing to the demand for labour on coffee estates and the necessity that exists of importing labourers from Mysore to meet it, high wages obtain, the rates being equal to those given in most hill-stations. Notwithstanding that the famine in Mysore swept away nearly a million of the class of population from which labour is drawn, there was no difficulty in obtaining it throughout the year, and at time the labour-supply exceeded the demand. The Public Works Department had no difficulty in this respect although their requirements were on a larger scale than usual. Doubtless the famine compelled numbers of the agricultural class, who were on the brink of poverty, to seek more remunerative work as coolies, and the season in Mysore opening unfavourably numbers more were induced to seek elsewhere the means of meeting their land tax. Large bands of coolies came up from the Western Coast also to do piece work. Carriage was abundant, and is likely to prove more so owing to the extension of the Railway to Mysore. Cattle were comparatively free from murrain during the past year, consequently the losses according to the talukwar returns were only 3,811 head or 707 less than in the previous year. The realizations from Native coffee fell from Rs. 580 to Rs 500 the ton owing to the glut of that berry in the Home market. Much of the coffee exported to England has however realized good prices there. The price of cardamoms fell from Rs. 2-5-0 to Rs. 2-2-0 the lb. The price of 2nd sort rice, which is the staple food of the country, was Rs. 3-7-8 the maund of 80 lbs. or Rs. 0-8-5 the maund higher than in the year previous. Regi and horse-gram, which are grown only in Eastern Coorg, also rose from Rs. 1-9-7 and Rs. 1-9-0 per maund to Rs. 2-0-0 and 2-1-0 respectively."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

◆

The Ripon Hospital.—We hear that His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur has given liberal support to the Ripon Hospital in the shape of a subscription of Rs. 2,000. His brother Maharaj Purtab Singh, the present Mosahib-ala of the State, has given Rs. 500, and even His Highness' Private Secretary, Pundit Sheo Narain, has subscribed.—*Pioneer.*

Small-pox at Lucknow.—There appears to be no change for the better in the state of the public health of Lucknow. In the city, small-pox abounds ; and in the station itself there are also cases under treatment—several among the European community being severe sufferers from the malady. Altogether the present season is an exceptionally unhealthy one, when we come to consider that it is nearly mid-winter and *not* mid-summer,—when epidemic disease may reasonably be looked for.—*Lucknow Express.*

Punjab Forest Department.—Major G. J. Van-Someren, officiating Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is gazetted Asssistant Controller General. He will be succeeded by Mr. B. Ribbentrop, from British Burmah.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

"Honour Among Thieves."—The other day some prisoners in the Allahabad main gaol were found gambling away to their hearts' content. It was no case of petty pice or of only contemptible rupees ; the operations were carried on in goldmohurs as well. A strict integrity among the players was hardly to be expected ; but an advantage obtained by one ingenious scoundrel shows that the maxim about honesty among thieves is not of universal application. He had succeeded in gilding two pie pieces, and having introduced them into the pool he was thus taking the long odds of some few goldmohurs to nothing. This was obviously unfair to the other players and might be perhaps prevented for the future by a trustworthy warder acting as croupier.—*Pioneer.*

BURMAH.

◆

The Rangoon Dacoities.—A telgram from Rangoon, December 13th, to the *Pioneer* says :—Major Poole, in sanctioning a reward of Rs. 500 for information leading to the apprehension of the perpetrators of the recent dacoity in Poozoondouing, expresses doubt as to its efficacy, as the police are as incapable of obtaining information as they are backward in action. He characterizes the conduct of the inspector and two Sergeants as timorous and dilatory, and has asked the Town Superintendent to call upon them for explanation. For the police it may be said that they are hampered by an order from the Inspector-General forbidding them to fire on robbers standing still or running away, whilst they complain also of excessive day duties, preventing proper attention to night patrols. Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissoner, who has been laid up for some days, having been recommended sea air, proceeded yesterday in the Tenasserim to Port Blair, which also takes relieving companies of the Middlesex Regiment, three officers and 140 men to the Andamans.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes : "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

NOTICES.

SALVATION ARMY.

Hindee Theatre, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.
SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.
MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Horse Examination Certificates, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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Music Rolls and Portfolios.—Most useful to carry a few songs or pieces of music.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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(Includes the Rujputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, and the Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway.)

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	Per maund per mile pie
First Class	·35
Second "	·525
Third "	·7
Fourth "	·85
Fifth "	1·0

These revised rates will apply to the through traffic from Sabarmati to Delhi and Agra, and *vice versa*, as well as in local traffic. They will be less than the present special rates for through and local traffic.

Special low rates regarding which information can be obtained at all stations will be quoted for—

Cement (masonry.)
Coal
Firewood
Grain, edible
Iron ore and slag
" pig
Kunkur
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Pulses
Salt
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Seeds, common
Slates, rough, in tiles or slabs for building, flooring and roofing purposes.
Stone, unwrought.
Tobacco, native, raw.

The new special rates for Grain and Common Seeds will make the charges in through traffic to stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway as follows :—

	Per maund. Rs.	a.	p.
Delhi to Sabarmati	0	9	0
Agra Fort to Sabarmati	0	8	6

By order,
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.
ere, 16th November 1882.

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OLD DR. JACOB
TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILA.

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Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

These suffering from Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints will find the use of these SARSAPARILLA PILLS keep them in health, and impart tone and vigour to the constitution. In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
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SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
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We have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as above.
JAMES BOWACK.
THOMAS STEPHENS.

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All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A. B. ANTRAM, Esq., Manager in India, 101, Clive-street, Calcutta.
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